

**GREATER ESSEX COUNTY
DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD**

**ANNUAL ACCOMMODATION
PLANNING REPORT**

June 2010

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Director of Education**

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**GREATER ESSEX COUNTY
DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD
2010 ACCOMMODATION PLANNING REPORT**

1. OVERVIEW

SYSTEM

The 2010-11 school year promises to bring additional excitement for our students, communities and the Board. The construction of the new Dr. David Suzuki is expected to be completed and ready for students this September. The newly renovated and architecturally preserved John Campbell is scheduled to re-open its doors to students this fall. Finally, the long anticipated construction of the new JK to grade 12 school in Tecumseh should be well underway with a projected opening in 2011.

The Greater Essex County District School Board will be serving a projected 34,709 students in 60 elementary schools, 15 secondary schools, a number of alternative programs, an extensive adult and continuing education program, and several agency schools.

The Board offers a varied curriculum designed to address individual needs of students. These include compensatory education, French Immersion, various Pathways to Success approaches (including new High Skill Majors Programs), a variety of special education programs to meet a wide range of needs from gifted to developmentally challenged, alternative schools, and magnet programs such as co-operative programs including the Ontario Youth Apprenticeship Programs, English as a Second Language, and the Walkerville Center for the Creative Arts. Special or alternative programs increase the demands on classroom space as does the Primary Class Size reduction. Added to this list this year will be the Early Learning Program (ELP) which will make further demands upon student space within our schools.

The sixty elementary and fifteen secondary schools are configured into thirteen families of schools. Each family consists of a secondary school and the elementary schools that feed into it. The family of schools concept is a well-established organizational component within our respective communities and provides program continuity from junior kindergarten to grade twelve. Previous study of enrolment patterns (where the transition) from elementary to secondary schools reveals that for the most part, once a student begins their educational experience in our school system, they continue to choose our schools up to the end of their secondary school program. This pattern varies a bit among families of schools and is also affected by specific geographic factors in some areas. The expansion of ELP thus becomes an important component of our accommodation planning, as we continue to strengthen the linkages between elementary and secondary schools.

Similar to the majority of school boards in Ontario, our Board is experiencing declining enrolment. This trend will continue to occur until 2014 where we will experience some stabilization followed by minimal growth. Exacerbating the challenges of declining enrolment is the unequal distribution of students within the family of schools. LaSalle, Lakeshore, and Tecumseh continue to be growth areas while some rural and urban areas show patterns of continued decline. These challenges will be discussed in greater detail later in the report.

Enrolment is being further impacted by increasing economic challenges in our community caused by the changing organization of the automotive industry with its related “spin off” industries. All of this makes enrolment projections much more volatile than in past years. The impending DRIC (Detroit River International Crossing) will also impact our enrolments at various schools.

PROVINCIAL

The Ministry of Education continues to define the various components of its capital funding policies. Most old capital grant processes no longer exist for declining enrolment boards and new policies are in place. Phase 3 of Good Places to Learn Grants have been completed and will discontinue in the future. The five year implementation plan for the ELP may create some opportunities for Capital Grants but to what extent is not realized at this time. These changes have a large impact upon our planning, as virtually the only source of funds for new or replacement student accommodation spaces is through these Ministry programs.

Prohibitive to Repair (PTR) Grants continue to be available for aging schools. Replacement of all or part of older school buildings may qualify for Ministry Prohibitive to Repair Funding. In these cases, a careful analysis of a building is made and a forecast of all repairs, refurbishments, and maintenance costs over the next several years is developed. If these costs exceed a significant proportion of the costs to rebuild, grants will cover the cost of the rebuild. Presently, Benson is declared Prohibitive to Repair as are portions of Leamington and Essex.

The Ministry of Education allows Boards to purchase land for new school sites either through Education Development Charges or Board Reserves. Our Board has an elementary Education Development Charge By-Law in place, and we are in the process of developing a similar By-Law for the secondary panel.

New pupil accommodation can be funded through Ministry Growth School Funding. Growth school funding allows school boards to apply for funds for a new school if it is in an area of growth for the Board and in which the school board has an inadequate number of pupil spaces, even if excess capacity exists in other areas of a board’s jurisdiction. It is through this grant that we have developed business cases for our areas of need.

2. ENROLMENT AND ACCOMMODATION ANALYSIS

GENERAL

Enrolment drives funding which in turn affects our ability to continue to offer the range and quality of programs and services we provide to students. Our analysis of survey and enrolment data from our intermediate students suggests that once students are enrolled in our elementary schools, they usually stay with us through their secondary years. This means we should also take on revitalization of our schools as part of a long term strategic process, maximizing our access to grants and our appeal to the community at the same time.

PROCESS

Annually, the Director of Education presents for approval, to our Board Trustees, an accommodation report. It identifies enrolment trends, past actions to improve the efficient use of our buildings and student spaces, and recognizes issues that impact upon the facilities in our efforts to provide sound educational environments. The costs of operating our school system are directly related to our student enrolment. Generally, this funding supports the operations and the buildings. The challenge to this efficiency is the number of students (FTE) enrolled in relation to the number of student spaces in our schools. The fewer excess student spaces to support, the more effectively our buildings can support student learning. To this end, the accommodation report reviews individual school enrolment trends, identifying where there is surplus student space and where there is a need for additional student spaces. The need for additional student spaces occurs in areas of new development and more recently in schools providing French Immersion programs. Surplus student spaces often are identified in school communities where student populations have decreased. This is due to a variety of factors which can include migration out of the area, an aging demographic within that community, and communities whose general population is in decline.

Developing from these factors which contribute to the student population/student spaces are recommendations for further study which range from developing business cases for new schools, to redefining school boundaries to considerations to close schools. These issues are reviewed later in this report as pertinent to each Family of Schools, providing the perspective for the Director's Recommendations.

3. ENROLMENT TRENDS

GENERAL

Enrolment in our schools swells and declines over time in accordance with a number of factors. Increases and decreases in birth rates, not surprisingly, are followed a few years later by expansions and contractions in enrolment, first in elementary and then in secondary schools. A similar ebb and flow of students accompanies the immigration/emigration cycles of newcomers to our country. An additional boom/bust cycle of enrolment moves in time with our local economy. When jobs are plentiful, families move to our area. When times are more difficult, they move elsewhere.

The effects of a steadily declining birth rate continue to be reflected in our enrolments, particularly in the older subdivisions and central neighbourhoods of the city, as well as in the rural based schools. A continued change in our area's economy has further exacerbated student enrolment.

FORECAST

Figure 1 is a forecast of the enrolments in our elementary and secondary schools, based upon 2010 enrolment data, retention rates and recent data on birth rates. The chart includes in its projections, predicted birth rate and other data based upon the normal assumptions one makes about our community and its ongoing economic cycles. It also takes into account the past few years which have seen a sharp decline in enrolment and assumes this is likely to moderate.

Figure 1
15 YEAR ENROLMENT PROJECTION

Year	Elementary	% Change	Secondary	% Change	Total
2001	24,959	4.60	12,705	1.56	37,664
2002	25,011	0.21	12,562	-1.13	37,573
2003	24,960	-0.20	11,951	-4.86	36,911
2004	24,501	-1.84	12,183	1.94	36,684
2005	24,097	-1.65	12,348	1.35	36,445
2006	24,080	-0.07	12,456	0.87	36,536
2007	23,606	-1.97	12,509	0.43	36,115
2008	23,083	-2.22	12,432	-0.62	35,515
2009	22,046	-4.49	12,460	0.23	34,506
2010	22,052	0.03	12,657	1.58	34,709
2011	21,819	-1.06	12,708	0.40	34,527
2012	21,560	-1.19	12,551	-1.24	34,111
2013	21,527	-0.15	12,340	-1.68	33,867
2014	21,479	-0.22	12,275	-0.53	33,754
2015	23,278	8.38	12,201	-0.60	35,479
2016	23,382	0.45	12,057	-1.18	35,439
2017	23,404	0.09	12,176	0.99	35,580
2018	23,486	0.35	12,073	-0.85	35,559
2019	23,574	0.37	12,021	-0.43	35,595
2020	23,939	1.55	11,863	-1.31	35,802
2021	24,047	0.45	11,806	-0.48	35,853
2022	24,171	0.52	11,984	1.51	36,155
2023	24,322	0.62	11,942	-0.35	36,264
2024	24,482	0.66	12,378	3.65	36,860
2025	24,655	0.71	12,481	0.83	37,136

Note: 2002-2009 numbers are “actuals” (actual enrolment numbers)

2010-20011 projections are based upon declared registrations of June 2010

From 2010 onwards, the projections are sourced from the Capital Projections document

Enrolment projections are affected by a number of factors. The following section is an analysis of some local factors which affect our enrolment:

(a) Demographics

Projections show that we will continue to experience a declining enrolment until 2014 (Fig 1). This is not a local phenomenon but a provincial trend. In fact, the Ministry of Education data indicates that the average elementary school in Ontario has 14% less students today than in 1997. Secondary schools have 9% less students than in 2001. Combined, Ontario schools will have 80,000 less students next year than they did five years ago (School Board Funding Projections, 2009)

Ministry of Finance projections indicate a stabilizing and modest increase in the 0-4 and 5-13 age groups through to the end of the next decade as the baby boom echo, now in their 20's and early 30's, start to establish households and families. It is important to note this does not include any calculation of enrolment shifts associated with the levels of in-migration or migration and immigration. Until more recently, these activities, locally, tempered the effect of the birth rate

pattern. These are, however, volatile and very difficult to predict. There is a general expectation that diverse communities will experience greater immigration over the long term. Our local economy will temper or exacerbate the enrolment swings in our communities. While a booming economy brings more people to our community in search of jobs, a slow economy can boost secondary enrolment as students return to or stay in school while jobs are scarce. Planning major accommodation expansions in those areas where we have the greatest confidence in our long term needs and employing flexible accommodation arrangements where possible elsewhere therefore continue to be a prudent approach.

Population changes in the Municipalities of the G.E.C.D.S.B. (Windsor-Essex) as reported in the Census 2006 show a slightly higher number of student age children here compared to the provincial numbers: 0-4 years @ 5.9% compared to a provincial 5.5%; 5-9 years @ 6.3% compared to a provincial 5.9%; 10-14 years @ 6.9% compared to a provincial 6.7%; and, 15-19 years @ 6.9% compared to a provincial 6.9%. This accounts for the need for new schools in areas of new housing developments and the projected developments in other areas of our system. These statistics will continue to be monitored when the release of the 2010 Census data becomes available.

(b) Annual Residential Construction Activity

Reflecting a past strong economy in the region, there had been an annual average of 2296 dwelling units constructed in both the city and county over the last seventeen years. Annual construction totals had been at or above this average for the 10 year period peaking in 2002 at just over 2900 units. Activity eased back to 2000-2001 levels for 2004 at 2613 new units (down marginally from 2658 in 2003). In 2005, permit activity fell below the 2000 unit level to 1802 units, slipped further to 1288 units in 2006, bottoming out around 800 units for 2007 and 2008 - the lowest levels since the early 1990's - a reflection of regional economic uncertainty.

Significant construction declines have been universal across most of the region. The Windsor area housing profile usually operates in an opposite direction to the nation in general. When housing starts are increasing elsewhere, they decline here. This trend has been consistent through 2007 to the present although more recently there has been a developing "housing slump" nationally although not to the degree being experienced locally. However, in figures released by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation in January 2010, housing starts across the Windsor Census Metropolitan Area (WCMA) rose marginally for the fourth month in a row. Local statistics show a slight increase over last year but the Windsor building department does not predict a significant change in trends until 2011.

Tecumseh is expected to rebound in development, having concluded an agreement with the City of Windsor for added sewage treatment capacity. Development of large new serviced areas in the south Tecumseh area is expected to create a significant increase in development there. Given the current signs of a softening economy, this may be delayed. It may also be at the expense of development in Lakeshore, where developers have experienced difficulty lately in proceeding with plans in a timely way.

(c) Preschool and School Age Population

Seniors are the fastest growing demographic, especially in the 85 + age range. The next decade will show more seniors than children. Less than one third of households are made up of couples with children.

The 2006 Census data compiled by Statistics Canada for the WCMA confirms moderate declines in entry enrolments at the elementary level. The 0-4 age group represents 5.9% of the total population, although rising to 6.3% for the 5-9 year olds, 6.6% for the 10-14 year olds, and 6.9% for the 15-19 year old children. This is generally not reflected in the projections and enrolments of our growth areas, Lakeshore, Belle River and Sandwich Families of Schools. Other areas reflects this pattern.

(d) Local Migration

Migration is a key factor in Windsor-Essex population trends. Migration includes those moving into the area from other parts of Ontario, from other provinces, and from other countries (international migration). While migration into the area has been a factor in the region's growth, this is predicted to be slower until 2012 with a gradual improvement predicted through 2016 with a return to higher levels of growth predicted after that time. For the past few decades, there has been a general population movement from the city core and older suburban areas to newer residential subdivisions along either side of the city boundary as well as out into the smaller urban centers in the county. After years of steady population loss, however, the city more recently had experienced growth, from a modest increase of 0.24% per annum between 1986 and 1996 to just less than 1%. Now, predictions are a return to a slower growth (0.33%), picking up after 2012 to again approach 1.0%. This reflects residential growth in the South Cameron, Roseland/new South Windsor Talbot Trail and East Riverside Planning Districts as they reflect the economic times.

The County's annual growth rate recently eased from 2.34% to 1.8% per annum and further to 1.35% from 2001 to 2006. These growth rates are being overtaken by decreases as our local economy falters. It is important to note that in the past our existing population has been moving south and east as new areas develop. At the same time, if our economic adversity continues, we may well see a reversal of this migration. People may begin to move from the more expensive suburbs back into the core. Currently, it is premature to make any firm prediction.

(e) Immigration

Over the next two decades, the potential for a population decline will be offset by the rate of immigration. Immigration trends in our school district move up and down in accordance with various changes in federal immigration policy. After Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal, Windsor continues to be the fourth most culturally diverse community in Canada. Census data identifies Windsor and Essex County as experiencing some of the highest per capita levels of immigration in the province during the nineties. For the period 1996-2001, the Windsor area experienced the highest level of immigration ever recorded. Consider that from 1961 to 1990 there were 1,000 new immigrants per year, increasing to 2,000 per year for the period 1991-1995 and 3,000 per year for 1996-2001. This represented about 1% of the total population of 307,877 – the majority of the annual growth rate.

The 2006 Census identifies 23.3% of the area's population to have been born outside Canada; however, the percentage has progressively declined from 1991 through 2006. Only 17.4% of that total has immigrated since 2001. This declining rate of immigration impacts upon the general population which in turn will affect enrolment trends. Our community experiences the impact of immigration shifts very rapidly. Immigration was reduced somewhat in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks of 9/11, rates but with some rebound in 2002. The expectation is that a strong Canadian economic performance will lead to increased levels of immigration, but our local economy may limit the degree to which we share in this growth in the immediate future.

In addition, changes to Canada's immigration policy have resulted in shifts in countries of origin (away from countries with larger family size toward those with fewer children and higher levels of parental education). It is very difficult to estimate this factor and its impact at the present time. In terms of our student enrolment, the potential results are twofold:

- Our overall enrolment estimates may be achieved more quickly, or may be delayed
- As immigrants from particular regions initially tend to locate in proximity to each other, enrolments in individual schools may spike or decline rapidly and somewhat unpredictably.

As levels and sources of origin of immigration change, so does the population in the nearby schools. Some school boundary adjustments have eased related capacity issues in the past. In many of these areas, our best plan is to provide an acceptable amount of school space to meet long term needs, recognizing that these core city school enrolments can fluctuate rapidly from year to year.

CONCLUSION

Declining enrolment remains our biggest financial challenge. Our revenue is directly tied to the number of students within the Board. As enrolment declines, so does revenue. As a result, the Board must continue to seek efficiencies in its operations, which in turn will allow for more resources to be directed toward student achievement. It is important to note that the vast majority of the province's school boards are experiencing significant drops in enrolment. The decline is exacerbated for us as our economy shrinks, families move away, and immigration slows. Windsor continually experiences ups and downs in its economic cycle and our enrolments follow suit. While we are currently seeing enrolment decline overall, long term patterns depend on our local economy and its development. The implementation of the Early Learning Program (ELP) over the next five years should help moderate the rate of decline in enrolment. The degree to which it will assist can not be accurately projected at this time.

4. ENROLMENT AND SPACE REQUIREMENTS

MINISTRY CAPACITY MODEL (ON THE GROUND (OTG) CAPACITY)

According to the Ministry of Education, classrooms are multiplied by the maximum mandated system aggregate average class size factor. This determines the number of pupil spaces available for instruction at any given time. With the Good Places to Learn report, Boards must strive to schedule for an average of 23 students in a class for elementary and 21 students per class for secondary. These numbers have been adjusted to reflect the Primary Class Size (PCS) cap of 20 for primary division classes (Kindergarten to grade three). The Ministry rating presently sets aside 10% of the rooms in the system for special education purposes and loads them at a weighted average of 9 students per classroom. Local provisions are made for an individual school that may have more than 10% of its classes delivering special education.

ELEMENTARY STUDENT SPACES*Figure 2*

Capacity FTE	Elementary
OTG Capacity	25,455
Portables	1,449
Portapak	805
TOTAL CAPACITY	27,709

According to this method of calculating accommodation capacities, there are approximately 25,455 permanent elementary student spaces. In addition to these, there are approximately 1,449 student spaces in portables and 805 student spaces in portapaks.

a) Elementary Enrolment

With an expected 22,052 students for 2010/2011, Figure 3 indicates that approximately 86.6% of Ministry capacity (OTG) will be utilized. When taking into consideration the total capacity this is reduced to 79.5% utilization. The requirement for additional space is based on geographical needs. While some schools have considerable space, other schools require the additional spaces provided by portapaks and/or portables.

As stated earlier in this report, accommodation pressures in many areas of our board have eased. Crowding in our schools is now a more localized phenomenon, best addressed through our growth schools business cases and some school boundary realignments.

Figure 3

Enrolment FTE	Elementary
Projected 2004	24,914
Actual 2004	24,501
Projected 2005	24,403
Actual 2005	24,097
Projected 2006	23,838
Actual 2006	23,604.5
Projected 2007	23,303.5
Actual 2007	23,113
Projected 2008	22,559.5
Actual 2008	23,083
Projected 2009	21,976
Actual 2009	22,046
<i>Projected 2010</i>	22,052
<i>% of OTG Capacity</i>	86.6%
<i>% of Total Capacity</i>	79.5%

(Data is based on March 31st statistics as reported to Onsis)

b) Future Growth in the Elementary Panel

Elementary enrolment will continue to decline until 2014 but will be moderated by the implementation of ELP. French Immersion enrolment will continue to flourish requiring creative solutions to alleviate localized capacity issues.

c) Conclusion – Elementary

A review of our elementary school enrolments indicates that we have a number of small schools, and while the ELP will require some space, it will not fully compensate for the larger number of students lost over the past few years. In examining 2010 projected enrolments: 4 of our elementary schools or 6.6% will have populations less than 200 students (East Mersea, Harrow Jr, Oakwood, and Pelee Island); 11 of our elementary schools or 18.3% will have populations of 250 or less (Brock, Centennial, Colchester North, Coronation, Glenwood, Gore Hill, Malden, Parkview, Princess Elizabeth, Ruthven and Victoria); 6 of our elementary schools or 10% will have populations less than 300 students (Central, D.M. Eagle, M.D. Bennie, Mount Carmel-Blytheswood, Roseville, and Taylor). To summarize, 21 or 35% of our elementary schools have an enrolment less than the provincial average of 314 students as reported in the annual report published by People for Education (2010). As well, 7 of the 21 schools identified show continuing declining enrolments over the next decade (Brock, Central, D.M. Eagle, Glenwood, M.D. Bennie, Oakwood, and Taylor).

Small elementary schools incur considerable additional expense to the board and have issues associated with smaller school populations such as multiple split level classes, less access to programming for students and co-curricular and extracurricular challenges. As our overall enrolment continues to shrink, the pressure on operational efficiencies and equity of services will become more prevalent.

SECONDARY STUDENT SPACES

Using the same assumptions as in the elementary schools and applying the mandated 21:1 student average class size to the secondary schools, produces an on the ground capacity of 15,261 spaces.

Figure 4

Student Spaces	Secondary
OTG Capacity	15,261
Portables	126
Portapak	0
Total Cap	15,417

a) Secondary Enrolment

Secondary enrolment will begin to experience more significant decreases similar to the patterns previously seen in the elementary schools. These decreases are projected to continue over the next decade before stabilizing.

Figure 5

Enrolment FTE	Secondary
Projected 2004	11,913
Actual 2004	12,183
Projected 2005	12,626
Actual 2005	12,348
Projected 2006	12,883
Actual 2006	12,449
Projected 2007	12,210
Actual 2007	12,257
Projected 2008	12,423
Actual 2008	12,433
Projected 2009	12,502
Actual 2009	12,460
Projected 2010	12,657
% of OTG Capacity	82.9%
% of Total Capacity	82.0%

(Data is based on a blend of Oct 31st and March 31st reports to ONSIS)

(b) Future Growth in the Secondary Panel

Secondary enrolment growth will hover between 11,500 - 12,500 over the long term, creating years of growth and decline. Accommodation pressures will be localized, with growth school business cases and prohibitive to repair replacements providing our best opportunities to meet the needs of our community.

(c) Conclusion - Secondary

Secondary schools will continue to have excess capacity as enrolments decrease over the next decade. The uneven distribution of students will require some serious and difficult decisions in the near future. They will include but not be limited to the delivery model of vocational education as it presently exists.

In examining 2010 projected enrolments: 4 of our secondary schools or 26.6% will have populations less than 350 students without the addition of specialized programming (Century, Forster, Harrow, and Western); 7 of our secondary schools or 46.6% will have populations of less than 900 students (Essex, General Amherst, Herman, Kennedy, Kingsville, Leamington, Walkerville); 4 of our secondary schools or 26.6% will have student populations of over 1000 students (Belle River, Massey, Riverside, Sandwich).

To date, portions of Leamington and Essex have been declared prohibitive to repair. Restoration costs are higher than the funding allotted thus new business cases continue to be revised and submitted to the Ministry of Education. As our buildings continue to age, and funding becomes more difficult to acquire, creative solutions will have to be found. The building of the new secondary school in Tecumseh is a step in the right direction.

5. ACTIONS TO DATE

A number of accommodation issues have been addressed this year. This section gives a detailed analysis of past and present accommodation issues within each family of schools for the year of 2010. Relevant data for student spaces, five year enrolment patterns, and future growth have been organized and presented by family of schools (Appendices A-O).

1. Belle River Family of Schools

This area of the county has again been experiencing some growth unlike most other areas throughout Essex County. When Lakeshore Discovery School opened during the 2006/2007 school year, capacity pressures on Belle River Public School were relieved. Lakeshore Discovery is a dual track school. It is usual to see a newly constructed school's population increase significantly, especially for its first years of operation. French Immersion enrolments increased beyond expectations, coupled with a higher than anticipated new housing growth in the Lakeshore area in the most recent years, have resulted in Lakeshore Discovery School requiring the addition of portable classrooms every September. Pronounced growth is occurring in the Lakeshore Discovery French Immersion program. (This is part of the reason for eight portables being placed there for September 2007 and an additional three in September 2008.) A fall/winter study was completed in response to recommendation of the 2008/2009 Accommodation Report, "That the Superintendent responsible for accommodations planning continues review of the elementary and secondary French Immersion programs in consideration of capacity issues to more effectively accommodate the growing French Immersion population."

At the February 17 meeting of the Board, trustees approved the boundary for the elementary panel of the new school in Tecumseh. Some relief is anticipated with the realignment of the boundaries for the new Tecumseh school's English and French Immersion tracks. Part of this recommendation allowed for DM Eagle and AV Graham's boundaries to be adjusted to accommodate some of Lakeshore's English track students in Tecumseh schools effective September 2010. French Immersion students will not be redirected to the Tecumseh school until September of 2011, when the school opens. The relief afforded by these actions will not be enough for the school to operate within its On the Ground capacity, thus 17 portables will on site for September 2010. The community has been made aware that in the near future, it will be necessary to revisit Lakeshore Discovery and examine the school's eastern boundary.

New home construction in Tecumseh slowed down in recent years, primarily because of a shortage of serviced land. The town has concluded negotiations with the city to add sewage treatment capacity to provide services to an area north of County Road 42 and as the economy begins to rebound, it is expected that growth will resume. Current municipal planning maps show a main sewer line to be constructed along Banwell Road, making new development imminent, depending upon our rebound from the current recession. This approved new growth and the overcrowding at Lakeshore Discovery caused the immediate need for a new elementary and secondary schools in the area.

A business case presented to the Ministry of Education resulted in grants towards construction of an elementary school and construction of a secondary school. In May of this year, the Ministry of Education approved funding for a new dual track (French and English) elementary and secondary school in the Town of Tecumseh. The secondary school will initially be designed with 500 student spaces and room for future expansion that will double its size. The elementary school student spaces will accommodate 820 students due to Ministry direction to design the school based upon full

day/every day Kindergarten programming. This new Tecumseh school is being built in conjunction with the Ministry of Education as one of three pilot projects in the province. Its design and construction will be a factor in determining provincial cost benchmarks guiding provincial new school construction. Tendering is underway with construction to begin this summer and occupancy by September 2011.

The adjacent town of Lakeshore has benefited from the past shortage of land in Tecumseh resulting in significant growth due to a large supply of serviced lots. River Ridge subdivision has room for 1100 lots, with St. Clair Shores adding a potential of 400 more. Wallace Woods appears to be the next area to be developed, although it is still too soon to accurately predict the timing or student yield of this area. Ultimately, a rebound of our local economy and the availability of developed land in south Tecumseh are likely to slow down the rate of growth in Lakeshore.

It is clear that this family of schools will continue to experience significant change due to continued growth spread through most of its schools with the exception of Centennial Central and Belle River schools. As English track students from Lakeshore Discovery, within the Patillo-Wallace area will be redirected to D.M. Eagle and A.V. Graham's boundary effective September 2010, D.M. Eagle may require an additional portable in the short term. Effective September 2011, D.M. Eagle and A.V. Graham students living south of County Road 42 will be redirected to the new Tecumseh schools. This will ease capacity at D.M. Eagle School.

In recent years, A.V. Graham has been experiencing relief from its enrolment pressures with portables no longer required. Projections show a gradual excess of space which will be factored into future boundary studies for the municipality's schools.

With the opening of the new Lakeshore Discovery dual track school, Belle River Public Schools' pressures have been relieved but this school is in the first group to offer early learning program full day every day. New construction in Belle River has not materialized as quickly as was originally forecast and Belle River School is projected to increase slightly into the future. In order to provide even more relief for Lakeshore Discovery School, the boundary between the two schools will be examined in the near future.

Centennial Central is underutilized, quite small and expected to experience a slight reduction in its enrolment before a return to its present size. It is a considerable distance away from any other schools but no longer benefits from specific rural school grants.

Victoria Public School enrolment is easing somewhat and is actually projected to decline well into the future. In the past, it has been necessary to adjust grade levels between Eagle, Graham and Victoria schools as required, to balance accommodations and enrolments. Boundaries for the new Tecumseh elementary school have been approved with a portion of Victoria's student population being redirected to that school in 2011.

Currently, the municipality of Tecumseh and the town of Harrow are the only two areas of the Greater Essex County District School Board to deliver program in a manner that does not conform to the delivery model of the majority of the Board. D.M. Eagle is a JK to grade 6 school, Victoria is a JK to grade 3 school and A.V. Graham is a grade 4 to 8 school. Both D.M. Eagle and Victoria feed into A.V. Graham School. Now that boundaries for the elementary school have been approved and much of the English track population is being drawn from D.M. Eagle, Victoria and A.V. Graham Schools, it will

be necessary to examine enrolment trends and projections at all of those schools which would allow the opportunity for realignment of program delivery.

Belle River District High School will continue to grow, not only because of the new construction in the area but also because of the larger cohort of elementary students moving on to secondary school, primarily in this area from Lakeshore Discovery School. Projections suggest Belle River District High School is likely to require additional space. The boundary for the new Tecumseh secondary school will respond to future capacity issues previously anticipated at Belle River District High School. Initially, upon the opening of the new school in Tecumseh, Belle River District High will experience a decline in its enrolment, but due to the large classes moving through elementary schools, it is anticipated that enrolment will start its recovery by 2015.

The current family of schools for the North Shore consists of Centennial Central, Belle River Public, Lakeshore Discovery, D.M. Eagle, A.V. Graham, Victoria and Belle River District High School. The family of schools concept is a well-established organizational component within our respective communities and provides program continuity from junior kindergarten to grade twelve. Therefore, to maintain consistency across the system, A.V. Graham, D. M. Eagle, Victoria, the new elementary and secondary school in Tecumseh will form a new family of schools. As a result of this, the family of schools for the Lakeshore area will include Centennial Central, Belle River Public, Lakeshore Discovery and Belle River District High School.

2. Essex Family of Schools

Recent years have seen a decline in the population of schools in this area. Some new development has been announced for the area, with very little growth actually materializing. It was expected to increase within a few years due to the new development projected along the Highway 3 bypass and around Fairview Avenue near the Civic Centre but the current economic downturn is likely to delay it further. It primarily affects the catchment area for the new Essex Public School which opened in September 2008.

This area has been home, to our smallest elementary school, (with the exception of Pelee Island) Maidstone Public School. Projected enrolment for September 2010 is 111 students. Spread over 10 grades, it is difficult to provide a full range of programming for these students and as a result of an Accommodation Review, at the April 20 2010, Board meeting, trustees voted to close the school effective June 2011. In September of 2011, students will be redirected to the new elementary school in Tecumseh, Belle River Public, Gosfield North or Essex Public school depending on home address. All these schools have room to accommodate the redirected students.

The 2004/2005 accommodation study of Maplewood, Sun Parlor and Maidstone schools resulted in a decision to close the two schools located in the town of Essex (Maplewood and Sun Parlor). The new Essex Public School opened in September 2008. It serves the JK to grade eight students of Maplewood/Sun Parlor school areas, as well as being the county centre of special education programming. If the projected new development does materialize, Essex Public School will be able to handle the growth. Plans for an addition, if required, were part of the initial planning for this new school.

Colchester North Public School is one of six schools with capacity less than 300 student spaces that will not require additional space now or into the future fifteen year projections. Colchester North's enrolment is low with a projected enrolment of 215 students continuing the decline since 2004. Even

with the implementation of early learning program full day every day, this declining enrolment pattern is expected to continue into the future, calling into question the long term viability of the school with a projected student enrolment of less than 210 students by 2015.

Gosfield North is a large school building due to its additional attached portapak, providing a total of 578 student spaces. Without new development plans confirmed for the future, and with the redirection of some Maidstone students, its population is projected to increase very slightly. The need to utilize the portapak classrooms will continue into the immediate future. The town of Kingsville is considering upgrades to the Cottam sewage treatment facilities. In future reports we will need to monitor municipal planning which could open new growth possibilities that may impact upon future school capacity requirements.

Essex District High School appears to have excess capacity at present with its anticipated utilization to be at 82%. However, it must be noted that the Essex Community Food Bank and Design 2000 are both presently located in the building. Planned development in the area, combined with the enrolment bubble moving into secondary school, was expected to increase use of the school. The economy's downturn has negatively impacted future projections. It is now anticipated that Essex District High School's population will continue to decline well into the future. Last school year there was a provincial funding announcement of \$6,632,000 under the Prohibitive to Repair grants. A revised business case will be resubmitted to the Ministry of Education for consideration in terms of the level of needs for the school.

3. Forster Family of Schools

New home development is not anticipated within the Forster area. The growth that is linked to Marlborough School is not in its geographical area. New projected development in the Yawkey area, southwest of the E.C. Row expressway and south of Huron Line is under consideration. This area is geographically located adjoining the Sandwich West Family of Schools. The latest city indication is that this development is not currently proceeding, pending the outcome of the DRIC study and debate. If it does come into actuality, a review of boundaries will be required to determine a more appropriate attendance area for these students. With the downturn in the economy, the west end of Windsor is no longer home to large numbers of new immigrants to our country and our community as it has been in past years. Most recently, every school in the west end has experienced significant declines in enrolment. Some of this is the result of immigration changes but to a greater extent this may be a reflection of the DRIC issue. The longer this issue remains undecided, the greater the impact on enrolment in schools.

Benson School is one of two schools in the area which is significantly under capacity in its present building (capacity 585.5), with a projected enrolment of 324 students. In 2002, the board implemented a boundary change between Dougall and Benson schools providing relief to capacity issues at Dougall School. The greater solution was to be achieved when Benson was to be replaced by a new facility on the Wilson Park site, funded by the 2003 Prohibitive to Repair (PTR) grants. Several options have been explored, including the possibility of a dual track French Immersion and English school. A large portion of Bellewood Schools' enrolment is from west Windsor and by realigning the boundary we would provide some relief for that school. For several reasons, we were unable to proceed. One being that the Wilson site could not accommodate the size of school that would have been necessary. Other alternatives were examined to determine a feasible resolution. Communities were kept informed through a series of community meetings. Benson is two blocks east of Campbell Avenue. Directly south of Benson School one (1km) kilometer away, is Taylor School. Taylor sits on Campbell Avenue,

one block north of Tecumseh. There may be an opportunity to apply the Prohibitive to Repair (PTR) grants toward a consolidated facility to benefit students at the two schools', with their relatively close proximity to each other. A business case has been submitted to the Ministry of Education.

Historically, Taylor School had been over capacity. A Community Study Group recommendation to close the school to out of boundary applicants appears to have resolved this issue. Since that decision, its enrolment reflects the community's population resulting in a projected steady decline into the foreseeable future with a projection of only a 76% operating capacity by 2025 with 247 students. Taylor is also a site for early learning program full day every day in September of 2011. With that consideration, enrolment projections for September 2010 will be 282. Taylor is situated on a school site of 8.5 acres. Its location at the front of the land results in a large expanse of land. The Windsor Public Library, working in collaboration with the greater Essex County District School Board has also built a Library on the school site beside the existing structure providing the student community direct access to the facility. Last November, a meeting was held at Taylor School to inform both Taylor and Benson school communities of the proposal. The Board has approved a Program and Accommodation Review of Benson and Taylor Schools.

In the past, Brock experienced considerable overcrowding but since 2002 the school's population trends reversed due to: a boundary readjustment between Marlborough and Brock; an increased housing vacancy rate in the area; the choice of incoming immigration to relocate to other areas of the city; the migration of immigrants outside of the area for employment. Brock School's population is projected to continue to decline. In 2009 the boundaries between Brock and Marlborough schools were adjusted, resulting in the original school boundaries for Brock being restored. This allows neighbourhoods that had traditionally attended Brock to return to that school while also reducing the need for students to be bussed to school. It also results in more students accessing a relatively new school structure with its physical features that support student learning. While past projections predicted a stabilizing of the school's population, updated data shows a continued marked decline that is consistent with the overall student population projections of the Forster family.

Marlborough School is another facility which has significant excess capacity. Marlborough will implement early learning program full day every day in September of 2011 but enrolment projections illustrate declining enrolment with the school being at only 52% utilization by 2025. Marlborough is also a very old school building and has been identified in the 2007 provincial Facility Condition Index as one of our ten worst buildings in terms of its physical plant.

The school's attendance district extends well to the south of the school's location. Up to the present time there has been very slow growth in these areas. Included in the Future Housing Developments inventory in the Forster and Massey appendices to this report there is an area which is being included in the Armanda/Yawkey Secondary Plan. This is an area between Matchette and Malden Roads, south of E.C. Row Expressway which was to proceed to planning approval in 2005. Parts of the area already have full services and might become more attractive as the South Cameron Planning District builds out. This property adjoins the expressway so, the city must resolve the zoning as business park or residential or some combination of both. As a result of the DRIC (Detroit River International Crossing), this area may not proceed in the foreseeable future and is currently under review. The latest city indications are it will not proceed. If this area does proceed, it will yield between 115 to 259 elementary students and 58 to 130 secondary students depending on the amount of residential land approved. In addition, the Spring Garden area was also accelerating in its development and may now be delayed. This is adjacent to the Armanda/Yawkey area and is included in Oakwood School's boundaries and could result in increased enrolment pressure and crowding in that school, all of which

hinges on the DRIC decision. All of this ties school enrolment not only to Marlborough numbers, but also to Oakwood and Sandwich West schools. Geographically, the area is adjacent to the South Windsor/LaSalle areas rather than the Marlborough/Forster areas and its residents see themselves aligned with the southern rather than western areas of their city. All these options need future examination. Housing development and implications of the DRIC outcome will have to be closely monitored so that appropriate accommodations planning can take place.

In past years, Dougall School experienced a relatively unpredicted and ongoing enrolment surge which has now stabilized. There is no new development in the area, but the immigrant population in this city core area has continued to settle in the neighbourhood surrounding the school, and a significant number of small apartment complexes have replaced single family dwellings. The shift of approximately 100 students two years ago, as boundary changes were effected between Dougall and Benson and between Dougall and Begley, has provided much needed relief to crowding at Dougall. As the neighbourhood population ages, consistent with other older areas, the projections for growth at Dougall School have reversed and will continue that trend. This relief in its capacity pressures is related to a shift in immigration settlement patterns in the city and surrounding areas.

Forster Secondary School continues to be underutilized (436 excess spaces although many are special purpose areas). It has the lowest utilization rate (52%) of all of our high schools. Some space is utilized by the Sandwich Community Health Center. It must be noted that like Marlborough School, the Forster School projections include predicted new development that is neither realistically anticipated nor supported by past enrolment patterns. The enrolment is projected to continue the decline recorded since 2004 and into the future. Of the 488 projected students for the 2010/2011 school year, it is anticipated that: 306 students will be enrolled in the grades 9-12 program; 173 English as a Second Language (ESL) program; and, 9 students will be enrolled in the Skills to Enhance Personal Success (STEPS) program. As discussed in other sections of this report in relation to schools with capacity issues, programming is challenged when insufficient numbers of students are enrolled for a specific program.

Prior to 2007/08, the student population was bolstered by Forster housing the city's ESL (English as a Second Language) program. In September 2009, ESL programming was introduced at Riverside and Massey Secondary schools to better serve students in geographically more convenient locations. This past concentration of all ESL secondary students from across the city may have bolstered Forster's population at the expense of enrolment in the ESL program and with a loss of students to our co-terminus board due to geographical conveniences. As population shifts continue, these issues will require further study. While the DRIC decision and potential Ambassador Bridge twinning may precipitate large changes in the area some are already visible with the number of houses presently closed and "boarded" in preparation for future transportation plans. Skirting the perimeter of these closed houses areas, there are other houses closed and boarded as the anticipated future begins impacting upon the present neighbourhoods of the Forster Family. Considering Forster Secondary School without the increased enrolment support of the English as a Second Language program requires consideration for alternates to best support student access to educational opportunities.

4. General Amherst Family of Schools

After a hiatus in new home construction in Amherstburg following several plant closures, new home starts have reduced considerably, tumbling from 182 units in 2004 to 33 for the last two years. The schools will be able to accommodate the changes in the immediate future.

In spring 2008, an Accommodation Committee formed to study anticipated future capacity issues at the elementary schools. The committee reviewed projections and possible solutions in preparation for future new developments which would impact upon the enrolments at the schools. At the June 4, 2008 Education Committee, the following recommendations were approved to deal with future capacity issues:

“That the Board accommodates excess enrolments within the Amherstburg family of schools with consideration of the following community preferences:

1. Maintain Closed to Out of District status for the elementary schools in the Amherstburg family.
2. Continue to maximize utilization of existing space without adversely affecting programming.
3. Utilize portables in each site when the situation warrants it.
4. At the point of growth where there are two portables on each elementary site, consider a boundary adjustment with the goal of gaining funding for an addition at the most appropriate site.

Amherstburg Public School is expected to have a decreasing enrolment for the next decade. Some limited development is projected within its area. Operating near capacity, it can accommodate its enrolment and excess space is not projected to be of the significance that is seen in other families. With the implementation of early learning program full day every day, projected excess space will not be sufficient to be used as a consideration for relief of capacity issues in its neighbouring schools.

Anderdon Public School continues to operate above capacity although without a current need for portables. This will change when new construction begins to reoccur and approved new development returns. Portables will be required in the future. When the rate of new development increases, the need for additional space will likewise increase.

New development coming back on line is projected to result in increased enrolment pressures on Malden Central School over the next few years. Timing of this development will depend upon the local economy. Resurgence in new construction will develop the need for additional classroom space.

General Amherst High School, like some of our other secondary schools, experienced some enrolment growth in recent years. A trend to decreasing enrolment numbers is anticipated to continue into the future. Excess space (220 projected spaces for next year compared to 197 spaces this year) is projected to continue in the future to be operating at a projected 70% of its capacity by 2025.

5. Harrow Family of Schools

Harrow Junior School has had an ongoing population decline beginning prior 2004. It is projected to have an excess of 93 student spaces (39% excess space) with a projected population of 149 students.

Harrow Senior Public School's population has experienced a similar decline that is projected to continue next year with an excess of 134 student spaces (26% excess space) with a projected population of 390 students, which is a projected decline of 19 students from 2009/2010.

The 2007 Accommodation Report recommended, “That the Superintendent responsible for accommodations planning conduct an accommodation study to consider consolidation of Harrow Junior and Harrow Senior public schools.” A committee was formed to consider the feasibility of closing the two schools to create one school with improved learning facilities in a JK to grade eight

setting, so as to pursue grants to this end. At the end of the study, the committee reported to the Board that they could not come to a consensus on recommendations for next steps. At the May 21, 2008 Board meeting a motion was passed that: “the report: Harrow Junior and Senior Schools Feasibility Study be received.” While this answers the question of community preferences, it does not resolve the Board’s concerns regarding the financial burden of a very small school in a jurisdiction that has considerable excess space at a school very nearby. Harrow Junior remains one of the Board’s smallest elementary schools with the exception of Maidstone and Pelee Island.

In the very near future, Harrow Junior could be accommodated within Harrow Senior School. Currently, the Primary Division is split between the two buildings, impeding the continuity of planning, professional development, and program delivery resulting from the collaboration possible when a Division is working within the same building. As the Board continues to deal with the financial implications of its enrolment decline, aging buildings and the impact of too many small schools, good stewardship requires that this scenario continues to be explored. Accordingly, an accommodation study of the potential closure of Harrow Junior School developed from the approved 2008 Accommodation Report recommending; “That the Superintendent responsible for accommodations planning conducts a student accommodation study considering the closure of Harrow Junior School” will continue. Recently, Senior Administration has been meeting with the community to find a solution that is satisfactory to the community while enabling the Board to remain fiscally responsible. The scope of the Accommodation Review will be expanded to examine the possibility of a Kindergarten to Grade 12 solution and will continue under the original guidelines. In September 2010, we anticipate that a committee will be formed and we will move forward.

Harrow District High School was the subject of a prolonged accommodation study from June 2003 to November 2005. During this time a decision with respect to potential closure was deferred repeatedly as a result of requests and a moratorium by the Minister of Education, as well as promised new funding and capital announcements. In the spring of 2006 the Ministry of Education provided “Lighthouse” funding to provide the refurbishment of a science lab at the school in support of new “Pathways to Success” programming. Harrow District High School’s rated capacity is 429 students. Projected enrolment for the coming year is 314 students. Slowed growth expectations and recent enrolment trends in our Harrow elementary schools suggest that Harrow District High School’s projected enrolments will continue to decline to 274 students by 2025 resulting in 155 excess student spaces, operating at 63% capacity. It is the only high school within the town of Harrow and is ardently supported by members of the community. It is the Board’s smallest high school, located near a larger secondary school (Kingsville District High School) with excess capacity. Its continued viability will depend to a considerable degree on the ongoing adequacy of Ministry resources to secondary education in our board.

6. Herman Family of Schools

Herman is presently home to the city’s secondary French Immersion program. Bellewood and McCallum schools are considered feeder schools to Herman. Over the past several years, parents have been particularly effective in promoting French Immersion as a program of choice at the elementary level. This has resulted in an extraordinarily large intake into primary division classes at McCallum and at Bellewood. At Bellewood, a class of 52 grade 8 graduates is being replaced by a class of 169 students in grade 1. At McCallum a class of 24 grade 8 graduates is being replaced by a class of 120 students in grade 1. It is easy to see why Bellewood and McCallum are experiencing enrolment pressures.

For several years McCallum School was a dual track program (English and French students) for its Intermediate grades, providing Roseville School some relief from its capacity issues. Due to increasing enrolments and a reduced capacity, in the winter of 2006-2007, an accommodation study resulted in a re-organizing of Forest Glade/Roseville school boundaries, allowing the Roseville students at McCallum to return to their local school settings. McCallum's population did not decrease for 2006/2007, confirming its French Immersion enrolment growth. The additional space at McCallum School was quickly filled with its French Immersion program, making it operate slightly over capacity.

A study was completed in response to recommendation of the 2008/2009 Accommodation Report, "That the Superintendent responsible for accommodations planning continues review of the elementary and secondary French Immersion programs in consideration of capacity issues to more effectively accommodate the growing French Immersion population." Last year, as a result of the 2008/2009 Accommodation report, three portables were added to the school site and the small gymnasium was converted into three additional classrooms.

Preliminary projections show this trend will persist, continuing capacity pressures at the school without funding resources to support the need at the school site. Continued increased Kindergarten enrolment for next September, coupled with larger numbers of entry classes versus smaller graduating classes, means McCallum will require an additional portable in September.

A French Immersion boundary study completed last Spring determined that a population of McCallum students residing in the far east of their boundary would be redirected to the new Tecumseh dual track school upon its opening. While this decision will provide relief to the school, projected enrolments indicate it will not be enough. A longer term solution needs to be reached to alleviate capacity issues at the school. Neighbouring elementary schools have empty classroom spaces, as does Herman Secondary School.

Bellewood School has been above its effective capacity for a number of years. In September 2007 a sixteen room addition was opened, creating 609 student spaces. The second phase that will expand the number of dedicated Kindergarten classrooms, music and gym areas, and day care area are contingent upon further provincial funding. A business case has been submitted to the Ministry of Education pursuing funding for completion of the Bellewood additions. In the meantime, after only one year without portables, they returned to Bellewood School for fall 2008, due to a continued increasing enrolment pattern. A fall/winter study was completed in response to a recommendation of the 2008/2009 Accommodation Report, "That the Superintendent responsible for accommodations planning continues review of the elementary and secondary French Immersion programs in consideration of capacity issues to more effectively accommodate the growing French Immersion population." The community supported the French Immersion Junior Kindergarten program being temporarily located at Glenwood School. Bellewood School is a large school which does not allow for further additions to accommodate the continued projected growth as a viable solution. Preliminary figures predict this trend will continue further exacerbating capacity pressures at the school. For September 2010, those Junior Kindergarten students entering Senior Kindergarten will remain at Glenwood School and the new French Immersion Junior Kindergarten students will also be accommodated in the Glenwood building. Indications are that this will mean 140 FTE Bellewood kindergarten students will be accommodated at Glenwood.

Student enrolment for the schools of the Herman family is derived from existing housing. Established neighbourhoods do not generate new students at the pace of new development areas. This is reflected

in the recent past and future enrolment projections of the schools in this area. The exception is the French Immersion enrolments.

With the small boundary adjustments of the past few years, and no further new development, Coronation's population leveled off. Recent enrolment and projections show the school population's continue to decline, which will lead to questions of its ability to continue offering a viable program as it quickly approaches a population of just over 200 students.

Maxwell School hovered around the 400 student mark for a number of years before experiencing a decline recently; projected enrolments for September 2010 are 314 FTE. This is an older building with a Facilities Condition Index which is relatively poor. In its 5 and 10 year Capital Plan, potential replacement needs to be considered. Its proximity to its neighbours, Coronation and McGregor schools suggest possibilities for consolidation to be considered at some point in the future.

A boundary adjustment with Forest Glade School for the 2007-2008 school year allowed Roseville School to return to a JK to grade eight school for the 2007/2008 school year. Although well below its capacity, this school utilizes its portables to deliver specialized literacy programs. The number of portables required for this school will diminish as its population continues to decline.

Davis School is able to accommodate its population due to boundary adjustments in previous years that had developed during a period of intense growth when it became an area of choice for families locating from other neighbourhoods. In fact it is now experiencing a declining population which is projected to continue into the future. Being a neighbourhood of entry level and more affordable housing suggests its population may be more concentrated in the younger grades which require more classrooms due to the smaller class sizes mandated by the Ministry but capacity issues are not anticipated at this time.

McGregor School historically had a population ranging between 490 and 535 students, housed in a school which has an adjusted capacity of 630 student spaces. McGregor boundaries were previously adjusted to assist Davis School's capacity issues. Declining enrolments since 2005 are anticipated to continue. Long term projections confirm this population decline, creating a considerable surplus of student spaces. McGregor is another one of our older schools, with a poor Facility Condition Index rating. Plans should be made to re-evaluate the building when our five year capital plans are updated. Its proximity to its neighbour, Maxwell School, which has similar facility issues suggest possibilities for consolidation if the opportunity to build a new school materializes.

Herman Secondary School has the second lowest utilization rate (59.2%) projected. Although many areas at Herman are special purpose areas, there is considerable excess space available. This has allowed an additional Special Education secondary site to develop for our STEPS (Skills to Enhance Personal Success) program, serving secondary students. It is home to the secondary French Immersion program for the city. The French Immersion program is well subscribed by the McCallum students, but for a number of reasons, Bellewood students pursue secondary studies here in lower numbers. This impacts the Herman projections implying growth into the future when in fact it will likely not be the case.

The majority of Bellewood students who choose to pursue French Immersion at the secondary level apply for out of district attendance at Sandwich Secondary School. As previously explained, our schools are organized into families, all the elementary schools feeding into a neighbourhood secondary school, but in Bellewood's case this presents an anomaly. In an effort to provide the requested programming and to retain students in our system, for the 2010/2011 school year, Bellewood will

become a part of the Sandwich family of schools. Geographically, it is much closer than Herman and appears to be the secondary school of choice for transitioning Bellewood students. Transportation will be provided for those wishing to attend Sandwich Secondary School and out of district applications will no longer be required.

7. Kennedy Family of Schools

While McWilliam School's enrolment continues to require accommodation via the use of portables, Kennedy, Campbell and Queen Victoria do not project future capacity issues with the two elementary schools now showing marked population declines.

McWilliam is seeing a decline in enrolment as the area's developments near completion and the neighbourhoods "age". It will, however, continue to utilize portables on site into the future. This is a result of the approved South Windsor Boundary study which determined Talbot Trail's boundaries. An area formerly tied to Northwood School was realigned to McWilliam. As larger classes proceed to secondary school, the addition of these students did not impact negatively on the school's capacity issues.

Campbell houses a Developmental Special Education program. In addition, Campbell has been the site of our segregated elementary gifted program but as a result of a program review, these students have been gradually returning to their neighbourhood schools, impacting the school's enrolment. Campbell is one of the schools for which we have received special funding for replacement from the Ministry's Prohibitive to Repair grants. Campbell School's design has been developed in consultation with the Architectural Heritage Society. The architecturally significant exterior facade will be preserved with a rebuilding of the interior to provide a twenty first century state of the art learning environment for its students. Rooms of architectural significance (the former music room, gym, and selected classroom) will be restored to their original appearance. Plans have been developed, in collaboration with the city's Heritage Museum, to make Campbell a school celebrating Windsor's past with designed historical display areas throughout the school. The school is scheduled to reopen this September and will be in the first phase of schools to offer early learning program full day every day, however, enrolment projections continue to illustrate a decline well into the future.

Queen Victoria's declining enrolment continues to increase but with the anticipated early learning program full day every day, it will be less intense. This is somewhat based on normal demographic data. Given the age and condition of the school, potential replacement will need to be considered in development of a future five year capital plan.

Kennedy Collegiate will experience a reduction in its enrolment and not be in excess of its capacity for the first time in years. A reconsideration of its ability to welcome students from out of district can be considered through revisions to the out of district policy. A significant drop in enrolment is projected by 2015. There are no new developments planned in its feeder school areas.

8. Kingsville Family of Schools

The Kingsville family of schools continues to operate significantly under capacity. As we have seen in the past, much can happen to delay expected development: economic changes and plant closures have considerable impact, mostly within Jack Miner School's boundaries.

Ruthven Public School has less than 300 student spaces and will not require additional space now or into its future projections. It is projected to operate under capacity (73% utilization) from next year into the future. Some modest development growth is being forecast over the longer term with the installation of sanitary sewers recently completed. With the current capacity rating, this will eventually result in an 85% capacity with 247 students by 2025. Ruthven should continue to be monitored and considered for possible alternatives within its family.

Jack Miner continues to be considerably under capacity (55% utilization). It is forecast to have some enrolment increases in the future due to new housing projections however this will only bring it to a maximum of 73% utilization by 2025. As well, the economic situation of our area may negatively impact this possible growth. Kingsville is an area which continues to experience some growth but much of the housing is home to retired “empty nesters,” which does not create the need for new student spaces. It remains to be seen whether the full pupil yield forecast will materialize.

Kingsville Public is a dual track school with both English and French Immersion programs. The revised Ministry capacity, coupled with a slight enrolment increase projected, predicts future utilization reaching 94% by 2025. Part of the building is very old. There may be an opportunity in the future to consider refurbishment and/or replacement of parts of Kingsville Public School.

In the Kingsville Family, two of the three schools, (Ruthven and Jack Miner) have combined enrolments lower than some newer schools. A possible consolidation of some Kingsville Family schools may be considered in the future. This would result in economies of scale and significantly improved facilities for the pupils from both schools.

Pelee Island has a projected 7 students this coming September. The Board initiated a pilot distance education program which will continue for their grade ten studies. They will be supported in their studies by attending the Pelee Island School. The new government funding formula for small schools provides considerable special funding in recognition of its isolation and size. This is an older building with a Facilities Condition Index which is relatively poor.

Kingsville District High School’s enrolment did not meet last year’s projections. Projections, taking into consideration the whole area’s future development plans, show an increase for this September. With or without the new development actualizing, the school will continue to have significant excess space available into the future.

9. Leamington Family of Schools

The town of Leamington has come through several years where new housing development plans have not been announced. There were signs of new construction, particularly in the area surrounding Gore Hill, but it seems this is not progressing as expected.

Gore Hill will be a phase one early learning program full day every day site but will continue to have considerable excess space. Its enrolment continues to drop well into the future before it increases by 2025. A stronger economy may be the factor that precipitates the projected new development which would have a significant positive impact upon Gore Hill. It remains to be seen whether this growth will materialize.

With its current on the ground capacity rating, Margaret D. Bennie School continues operating at its capacity. It is expected to remain relatively stable over time.

East Mersea is a small school but its geographic location makes it difficult to consider for any consolidation with any other facilities. Its enrolment is relatively stable although minimal growth has occurred in the recent past. This was largely due to students from the Wheatley area in Kent County who find East Mersea a closer school to attend than those operated by the Lambton-Kent Board. By 2015, when the implementation of early learning program full day every day is completed board wide, the school will see a slight increase in its enrolments.

Mill Street, is also a phase one early learning program full day every day school. With the addition of the portapak relocated from Colonel Bishop, the school has considerable excess capacity which is expected to level off over the fifteen year projections. Its excess space may be a support to future capacity issues at neighbouring Queen Elizabeth School.

Queen Elizabeth School's population is within its capacity rating. However, its need for additional classrooms to accommodate its English as Second Language requirements and its Special Education programs makes it necessary to utilize the portables on site. If the projected development in the area continues over the long term, coupled with the new OTG (on the ground) capacity rating, Queen Elizabeth will experience continued capacity challenges. Monitoring of this area is required as continued growth may result in considerations of a small addition to the school or more probably accessing Mill Street School spaces.

Mount Carmel-Blytheswood School presently has excess capacity with 71 student spaces projected to be available. The community's short term growth, however, in the area seems to be shifting to the north end of the town. This would be Mount Carmel-Blytheswood's catchment area but the school will continue to have excess student spaces.

Leamington District Secondary School had been experiencing a slight increase in enrolment over the past years. Future projections will see an increase before returning to present population levels, if the projected new development materializes. Presently, three to five classrooms are used for adult programs formerly located at the Ridge Campus. It is an older building with a high Facilities Condition Index. The Provincial Funding Announcement of \$11,000,000 under the Prohibitive to Repair (PTR) grants is inadequate to complete the range of renovation plans for Leamington District Secondary School. A new business case has recently been submitted to the Ministry of Education.

10. Massey Family of Schools

The South Windsor schools are slowly experiencing a culture shift as many of the neighbourhoods of "empty nesters" who first owned the homes in the area are being replaced with young families. Houses in South Windsor are quite affordable when compared to the areas encompassing LaSalle, Tecumseh and Lakeshore. In addition, development in various areas of South Windsor is continuing with most of it taking place in the Northwood, Roseland and Talbot Trail school areas. In fact, these subdivisions were growing at a faster rate than city planners first predicted and Talbot Trail continues to do so. Many of these new homes are geared to people with young families. Consequently, some South Windsor schools, which a decade ago were being considered for closure, have been bursting at the seams while others have a considerable amount of excess spaces. The opening of Talbot Trail School, a realignment of boundaries, and the completion of the most recent addition at Northwood School have resulted in most schools being able to contain their existing student population. These actions allowed Massey Secondary School to return to a grade nine to twelve school.

Central School does not have the capacity issues of the past since boundaries were adjusted. It now serves its immediate population within its building. With development within its boundary area nearly complete, longer term projections show the school's enrolment moving in a continuous pattern of decline. Projections show its population dropping to just over 200 by 2015 with 55% utilization. This population pattern will raise the issues of excess capacity and its associated costs, effective deployment of support services, and effective delivery of program, making this a school to be monitored for viability issues.

Glenwood School is continuing a significant population decline, which started five years ago. Its enrolment will continue to decline to 41% utilization by 2015 with a projected 213 students. This declining population pattern raises the issues of excess capacity and its associated costs, effective deployment of support services, and effective delivery of program, making this a school to be monitored for viability issues. Per our Board's Student Accommodation policies, consolidation with adjacent schools may be a future consideration. In the meantime, Glenwood School will be home to Bellewood's Junior and Senior Kindergarten program for the 2010/2011 school year as a temporary relief to some of Bellewood's capacity issues.

Northwood School has experienced a great deal of growth over the past decade due to the closing of a neighbouring school by the co-terminus board and continuous development of the adjacent subdivisions. Planned housing developments in the area have actualized bringing it close to capacity in the recent past. The current economic recession is expected to have a negative impact on future projections but by 2020 it is anticipated that enrolments will once again begin to increase should the economy rebound. At the June 21, 2006 Board meeting, plans were approved for an addition to include classrooms, double gym, music room, and library in phases one and two. It opened in the 2007/2008 school year. With completion of these first two phases, Northwood is able to accommodate its present and projected populations.

Oakwood School's over-capacity issues were resolved with the opening of Talbot Trail School. It is projected to be a small school (162 students) for September 2010. The projections for Oakwood School do not reflect the geographic area of the school but rather include the other side of Highway 3, which is part of the DRIC (Detroit River International Crossing) study. This area was aligned to Oakwood School previous to DRIC planning and prior to the increased border crossing traffic patterns and related issues. This area, south of Highway 3, is part of the Armanda/Yawkey area family and the larger Spring Garden Area (Official Plan Amendment #5) located between Malden and Huron Church Line, South of E.C. Row Expressway and includes areas which now have services. The DRIC study has resulted in putting development of these areas on hold in the short term as long term implications are unknown. Once decisions related to the DRIC are made, planning to better accommodate new students will be more fruitful. Other alternatives may be considered for these demands, changing the viability in reference to Oakwood School. With such a boundary adjustment possible, Oakwood Public School would continue with a population of less than 150 students (FTE). There is a relative proximity to Southwood, Northwood, Glenwood, Roseland, and Central schools which will require an examination of accommodation possibilities.

Southwood School had been experiencing considerable growth pressure over the past few years due to its inclusion of students from new areas of development. The new South Windsor boundaries, with the opening of Talbot Trail School, provided relief to Southwood's capacity issues. In September 2006 it returned to being a Junior Kindergarten to grade eight school. It was anticipated that over the next years these changes would create excess space within its building. In fact, some more recent regeneration of the community, at a higher rate, resulted in a short term reversal for the 2007/2008

school year. This was a brief anomaly to the long term projections. A slightly declining enrolment is projected into the future as it is not an area of significant new development.

Roseland School is another South Windsor school which had experienced unprecedented growth, primarily as a result of new housing developments. This growth had been mainly in its area south of Cabana Road. Growth in this part of the city was immediate and proceeded more quickly than originally estimated by planners. Roseland School opened an eight room addition in September 2003, although it still required two portables on site. With the September 2006 opening of Talbot Trail School and the approved re-alignment of South Windsor boundaries, Roseland was able to accommodate its student body without the previous levels of capacity stresses. In fact, current economic conditions have resulted in a decline in its population at a higher rate than previously predicted.

Talbot Trail Public School opened in September 2006, one year ahead of the original schedule. This was due to capacity issues at a number of South Windsor Schools. In its first year, Talbot Trail's student population was 683 students – greater than projected enrolment. In September 2008, continued enrolment pressures resulted in the placement of five portables on site. Projected enrolment for September 2010 is 808 students, putting it at 113% utilization. As new development continues in this area, the school's population is projected to reach 898 students by 2015 (125% utilization). Talbot Trail is one of the two largest schools in our system. Accommodation of the student population will require careful tracking of enrolment trends and considerations for an alternative location for the balance of students in lieu of the school's capacity. Excess capacity in other South Windsor schools may provide alternative school sites for students as new developments occur in the area.

With the opening of Talbot Trail, Massey has returned to a traditional grade nine to twelve secondary school. Revised projections due to a change in the economic climate will allow for better accommodation of Massey's present and projected student enrolment needs to be under the school's rated capacity.

Significant development activity in this area is not likely to occur until the next decade. Recent forecasts have been revised and indicate that by 2020 development could include up to 12,000 residential units, yielding 720 elementary and 504 secondary students for our system over a 20 year development time frame. Our present schools in the Massey and Belle River families will not be able to accommodate this new growth.

At the January 10, 2010, regular meeting of the Board, Trustees approved the recommendation "That a future Program and Accommodation Review (PARC) of the South Windsor area schools be part of the long term resolution to alleviate Bellewood school's capacity issues." The community has been advised of Administration's intent to commence the Review and at the June 16, 2010 regular meeting of the Board, Trustees approved the committee. Involved schools will be Bellewood, Central, Glenwood Oakwood, Southwood and Roseland which have excess spaces, and Talbot Trail with limited spaces. Northwood will be excluded based on limited space and location.

11. Riverside Family of Schools

East Riverside and the eastern boundary of Forest Glade are the planning sites for a large subdivision development. Otherwise, the Riverside area is a community without new development. This is impacting upon enrolment numbers at its schools, but the timing of this growth is largely dependent upon our local economy.

Concord School and Princess Anne Schools are located a few blocks away from each other. Both will close at the end of this school year. As a result of the 2004-2005 accommodation study the consolidation of the two schools on the Princess Anne site was approved. The two communities strongly endorsed this merger which was approved by the Trustees at the February 2, 2005 Board meeting. The Dr. David Suzuki School, which will open in September 2010, will be a LEEDS Platinum (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) school. This is the program's highest level of energy efficiency and will make it the first school of its kind in Ontario. Due to this significant commitment to the environment, in an unprecedented gesture, Dr. David Suzuki has agreed to have the school bear his name.

A recent decline in enrolment at Eastwood has eased capacity demands eliminating the need for portables, the first time since its opening in 1975. It will be a phase one early learning program full day every day school. Enrolments are anticipated to continue in a declining a pattern, allowing the school to accommodate its population into the future.

Significant development activity in this area is not likely until the beginning of 2016 and extending into the decade beyond. Revised estimates note that this could include 1,200 residential units, yielding 720 elementary and 504 secondary students for our system over a 20 year development time frame. School allocation for these new students could impact the Riverside, Massey and the proposed Tecumseh Family of Schools.

Forest Glade School currently accommodates the student population hailing from the new developments in the East Riverside subdivisions. Construction in this area is expected to continue, particularly with the eventual extension of the Wyandotte corridor. The rate of expansion has slowed significantly this past year, due to a downturn in the local economy. These areas will eventually resume development, with new roads already built and some new residential construction underway. The long term solution to the burgeoning population in the east Riverside area is likely to be a new elementary school in the new East Riverside area. The new Tecumseh school will provide relief for the McCallum French Immersion students in the area in question.

Hetherington School continues to experience declining enrolment as north shore developments are now aging and regeneration has not begun. As what was new housing with younger families age and blend with its longer established community, the declining enrolment is expected to continue but will level off in the next decade. It is anticipated that by 2025, the school will be operating at 76% utilization. Enrolment will also be affected by construction plans for a future new school in East Riverside and the new school to be built in Tecumseh. A boundary adjustment may assist.

Parkview School is a relatively small elementary school in the Forest Glade subdivision. While the revised capacity is 291 student spaces, the projected student enrolment is 236 students. Recently, new areas have come under some development and are designated in the Parkview School area. Further development plans and changes in this area will have to be monitored closely as Parkview's projections do not identify capacity issues and enrolments are directly related to this smaller area of new development. In the future, a Program and Accommodation Review may be considered to close or consolidate some schools and build a new school in East Riverside. This action would provide a school within walking distance for a large number of students and would greatly reduce busing to some Forest Glade schools.

Princess Elizabeth School can accommodate 305 students but is not expected to exceed capacity in future enrolment projections. In fact its projections identify a continuous decline to a school of less

than 200 students in the very near future. Previously, Princess Elizabeth had received an influx of students when its neighbouring school was closed by our co-terminus board. Since then, it has been in a declining pattern from 339 students in 2002, to the projected 204 students for September 2010. This decline is projected to continue with only 196 students by 2015. Its continuous declining population and its proximity to the Dr. Suzuki School make it a school to be monitored for possible future accommodation studies.

Riverside Secondary School has considerable excess space (projected to be at 76% utilization) and anticipated to continue in a declining pattern. As the east Riverside subdivisions develop, its pace of development will determine whether this degree of decline actualizes or not. In accordance with past Board decisions, students in the Tecumseh area are now eligible to receive transportation should they wish to attend Riverside Secondary for programming purposes. This is resulting in a small number of students taking advantage of this opportunity. It is anticipated that some of these programs may be offered at the new Tecumseh secondary school, which will in fact be the home school for Tecumseh area students and they would no longer be eligible for transportation to Riverside. Riverside Secondary has also begun offering the STEPS (Skills to Enhance Personal Success) for its area's student population.

12. Sandwich Family of Schools

Over the recent decades, LaSalle has been one of the fastest growing communities in Canada. New housing starts slowed considerably in 2002 (240 compared to 342 in 2001), as development was limited by the town's capacity to service new lots. This issue has now been resolved through an agreement between LaSalle and the City of Windsor. There is considerable open land in a very desirable area. It is now anticipated that additional subdivisions will come on line. It is likely that another new school will be needed in this community in the future. Additional building in LaSalle has been somewhat slow to rebound but in 2009, the town approved 114 building permits compared to only 79 in 2007. The biggest new growth areas in LaSalle will fall in the Prince Andrew catchment area where we do have some excess capacity. Considerable growth will also occur in areas within Sandwich West's boundaries, although the bulk of this will occur after 2020. These developments will eventually bring Sandwich West School beyond its capacity.

LaSalle Public School enrolment projections show a steady decline from a projected 613 students for September 2010 to 520 students in 2025, bringing its population just below its capacity rating (565 student spaces). Presently, it has three portables on site which allow it to meet its current capacity needs but future projections show no need for portables. Once implementation of the early learning program is known, possible future needs for portables will be more easily determined.

Sandwich West Public School is a dual track school offering both English and French Immersion instruction. It experienced a drop in enrolment, which is more significant in the English program (a normal process as new subdivisions age), while the French Immersion program is taking in more students in the primary grades. There is still some growth in new homes expected over the next few years resulting in projected population increases. Sandwich West will remain close to capacity for the next decade.

Prince Andrew is a small school of 221 student spaces with a portapak that provides an additional 230 student spaces. The portapak is an older non-permanent structure. The portapak can not be considered for long term student accommodations. The school's projections take into account new developments that should they materialize will create capacity issues in the relatively near future.

The greatest growth in LaSalle is now expected to take place within Prince Andrew's expansive school boundaries. While this is within what is now designated for Prince Andrew, the growth will be in the northern end of the school's jurisdiction. This development should be monitored closely. The new growth in LaSalle, proceeding west from the Windsor Crossings Mall and eventually over to the areas surrounding the new recreation centre, will significantly overload our existing schools. Depending on the confirmed rate of housing development, it will be necessary to consider new elementary school accommodation and possible realignment of boundaries in this area within 10 years.

For the 2010/11 school year, as discussed previously, under the Herman family of schools, Bellewood School is being added to this family.

Due to the anticipated new growth in the area, and the fact the Bellewood School will become part of this family of schools, Sandwich Secondary School is projected to grow in the future, continuing to operate above its capacity, at 157% by 2020. We will need to monitor and plan appropriately to accommodate growth, first through the use of additional portables, as we confirm the rate of development but eventually through a potential addition.

13. Tecumseh Family of Schools

As discussed earlier, under the Belle River Family of Schools, once the new Tecumseh elementary and secondary schools open, a new Tecumseh family of schools will be created. D.M. Eagle, Victoria and A.V. Graham schools will join this family and will become feeder schools for Tecumseh secondary school.

14. Walkerville Family of Schools

This family of schools is located in an older section of the city where student enrolment does not depend upon new development. The various neighbourhoods bring in population based upon a variety of factors that include: levels of attractiveness to home buyers; housing choices that range from entry level to luxury level locations; regeneration of some neighbourhoods; and, immigration patterns with choices of areas to settle.

Hugh Beaton School experienced some growth. Enrolment is above its rated capacity (355 student spaces) due to opening its boundaries. The resulting projections predict it will be operating efficiently into the future. If the school's boundary was to be closed to out of district students, the enrolment would level off to well below its capacity. In the same neighbourhood, although in a different family of schools, the new Campbell school will have excess space. Enrolments will need to be monitored, since Hugh Beaton is a school that will need to be considered for replacement within the Board's capital plan.

King Edward presently has some excess space. This is projected into the future although its enrolments seem to be stabilizing.

Prince Edward's enrolment is predicted to decline at a steady rate through 2025 even with the inclusion of the early years learning program into the student enrolment projections. It is a large building with considerable excess space, operating at 67% utilization and projected to decline to 59% utilization by 2025. It is an older facility with a poor Facility Condition Index (FCI). The school's proximity to two new schools with projected considerable excess space (King Edward and Campbell) creates some interesting alternatives for future student access to state of the art educational environments.

Construction of Begley School was completed with its reopening in March 2006. It is now a new, wonderful facility serving its community well. The school is home to the highly successful Arabic to English language learning program, the only one of its kind in the province. As a direct result of a change in Canada's immigration policies in the wake of "9/11," Begley's enrolment over the past five years has been quite volatile. This policy change had the effect of reducing immigration from Middle Eastern countries and increasing the proportion of new arrivals from Europe and Asia. This in turn reduced the enrolment of Begley and increased the pressure on Dougall, reflecting the makeup of the communities around these schools. A boundary change between Dougall and Begley schools resulted in approximately 70 students moving to Begley. Begley's declining enrolment is projected to stabilize and show some growth through 2025.

Walkerville Collegiate's enrolment will decrease and then stabilize at an efficient level of 90 % utilization. The school cannot be sustained on the basis of intake from its feeder schools alone, making the Expanded Arts Program not only a high profile and vibrant offering, but also a vital part of the school.

15. Vocational Schools

Vocational schools, so designated because they have been built with specialized facilities (kitchens, hair dressing salons, auto body shops, greenhouses, etc.) to serve students who are primarily interested in moving from high school to the world of work, are concepts that both the Essex and Windsor Boards strongly supported in the past because they provided unique opportunities for students to develop the skills needed to enter the workplace. Currently two schools with a Board rated capacity of 1350 spaces are serving a projected enrolment of 887 students which is a slight decrease from last year.

Both schools are "magnet schools" in the sense that they draw students from the entire county in the case of Western and from the entire city in the case of Century. Students usually attend by choice after a formal screening and identification. For a variety of reasons it is generally accepted that for these schools to serve students most effectively, the enrolment should not exceed the 500-600 range. Enrolment at these schools is softening somewhat as locally developed courses become available in our other secondary schools. This may also reflect the present direction of curriculum in education which recognizes differentiated instruction within a students' home school as well as the positive impact of the Student Success Strategies being implemented at all our secondary schools.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 2010-2011

Capital planning is a critical factor in the future viability of any organization. Declining enrolment, distribution of students, aging buildings and a dynamic funding model require a short and long term strategic plan which will improve current conditions and elicit future growth. The Board must be proactive in its approach to accommodations to ensure its continued commitment to excellence. Accordingly, this report respectfully submits the following recommendations:

BELLE RIVER FAMILY OF SCHOOLS

1. That the superintendent responsible for accommodations monitors the enrolment and reviews the program delivery model at Victoria, D.M. Eagle and A.V. Graham schools.

FRENCH IMMERSION SCHOOLS

2. That the superintendent responsible for accommodations continues to review elementary and secondary French immersion programs in consideration of capacity issues, specifically at McCallum, Bellewood and Lakeshore Discovery Schools.

ESSEX FAMILY OF SCHOOLS

3. That the superintendent for accommodations upon the closure of Maidstone Central School in June 2011, assists in the transition process of students and the closing of the school as outlined in board policies.

FORSTER FAMILY OF SCHOOLS

4. That the superintendent responsible for accommodations conducts a PARC involving Benson and Taylor Elementary Schools.
5. That the superintendent responsible for accommodations, in collaboration with Process Planning Associates, continue to monitor the effect of the Detroit River International Crossing (DRIC) on the boundaries for schools that would be impacted.

HARROW FAMILY OF SCHOOLS

6. That the superintendent responsible for accommodations continues an ARC study considering a JK-12 solution in Harrow.

MASSEY FAMILY OF SCHOOLS

7. That the superintendent responsible for accommodations conducts a PARC study of South Windsor schools to address capacity issues.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

8. That the superintendent responsible for accommodations, in collaboration with the superintendent responsible for special education, reviews the viability of the vocational schools as a model of program delivery.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF ACCOMMODATION ACTIONS

Previous accommodation studies have identified three major accommodation issues that needed to be resolved: excess secondary school space; overcrowding in several elementary schools; and, smaller elementary schools which do not “support” the programs offered. In an effort to resolve these issues, over the years, the following strategies have been implemented:

Surplus secondary space has been reduced by:

1. Closing schools and redirecting students to other schools:
 - (a) W.D. Lowe closed in June 2000. Students were moved to Forster, Walkerville, Kennedy, Massey and Herman, thus utilizing surplus space and making the other schools more cost efficient.
 - (b) Ridge Campus was closed Sept 2000 and sold.
 - (c) Adult Learning Center was transferred to French Public Board.
2. Finding alternative use for surplus secondary space:
 - (a) Ridge ESL programs moved to Leamington.
 - (b) Adult ESL programs moved to Herman, Mason, and Leamington DSS.
 - (c) Adult Program moved to Mason effective September 2001.
 - (d) Rented Space for Community Uses:
 - Sandwich Community Health Center at Forster
 - Day Care at General Amherst
 - Day Care at Forster (removed Jan 2010).

Capacity issues in the elementary schools have been reduced by:

3. Building new schools/additions and maximizing Ministry capital grants:
 - (a) Financed the new school in LaSalle from Facility Services operating budgets.
 - (b) Constructed a 10 classroom addition to create Mount Carmel-Blytheswood School (opened in September 2002).
 - (c) Constructed an 8 room addition to Northwood school (opened in September 2003).
 - (d) Constructed an 8 room addition to Roseland school (opened in September 2003).
 - (e) Forest Glade Primary Learning Center opened in September 2006.
 - (f) Talbot Trail School in South Windsor opened in 2006.
 - (g) Lakeshore Discovery School in Lakeshore opened in February 2007.
 - (h) Construction of the phase one addition to Bellewood French Immersion School in South Windsor opened in September 2007.
 - (i) Construction of the phase one/two additions to Northwood School in South Windsor opened in September 2007.
 - (j) Construction of Essex Public School opened in September 2008.
 - (k) Announcement by the Ministry of Education for a new elementary school to be built in Tecumseh which also includes construction of a new secondary school.
 - (l) Sale of surplus properties to finance new projects:
 - Dowswell (sold)
 - Edith Cavell (sold)
 - SS #4 (sold)
 - Ridge Campus (sold)
 - Inman warehouse (declared surplus to needs and building demolished).
 - Civic Center (declared surplus to needs and leased out).

- Richards (declared surplus to needs, available for sale 2007).
 - Lowe (declared surplus to needs, currently used to accommodate elementary students displaced by school replacement construction projects).
 - Blytheswood School (declared surplus to needs).
 - Puce School site (sold).
- (m) Moving Bellwood JK & SK students to Glenwood for 2010.
- (n) Closure of Maidstone Central in June 2011.
4. Assessing and disposing of and moving portables, as necessary.
5. Making (past) boundary adjustments:
- (a) Boundary Adjustments implemented for new areas in South Windsor: Roseland, Southwood and Central schools.
- (b) The boundary adjustment between Hetherington and Forest Glade was implemented and Forest Glade absorbed the new growth of East Riverside.
- (c) Boundary adjustments were made between Gore Hill and Mill Street.
- (d) Boundary adjustments were implemented in the Amherstburg area schools.
- (e) Boundary adjustments between Marlborough and Brock (latest adjustment to be implemented September 2009).
- (f) Boundary adjustments made between Davis and McGregor.
- (g) Boundary adjustments made between Dougall and Begley.
- (h) Boundary adjustments made between Dougall and Benson.
- (i) Boundary adjustments made between Coronation and Princess Elizabeth.
- (j) Boundary adjustments between Roseville and Forest Glade schools implemented in September 2007.
- (k) Boundary adjustments between Lakeshore & Tecumseh
6. Using surplus secondary space:
- (a) A policy had been adopted to examine the possibility of using surplus secondary space where feasible as a solution to elementary overcrowding. Secondary projections data does not currently support this as an alternative solution to elementary capacity issues.
- (b) Elementary students had been accommodated in Massey, beginning in September 2001, in an attempt to address the overcrowding problem in South Windsor, making the use of Massey more efficient. Due to secondary enrolment growth, Massey required the use of portables. When Talbot Trail Public School opened, the need for portable classrooms at Massey ended for a period of time.
- (c) The JK/SK students formerly accommodated at Belle River District High School in an attempt to address the overcrowding problem at Belle River Public School have been repatriated to their appropriate elementary schools with the opening of Lakeshore Discovery School in January 2007. This space was needed for secondary enrolment at Belle River District High School.

**GREATER ESSEX COUNTY
DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD**

**2010 ACCOMMODATION PLANNING REPORT
CHART PREFACE**

Development of student enrolment projections and school capacities has been developed with the following assumptions:

- **OTG** is the “On the Ground” capacity for each school. It is a realistic, current use capacity for permanent student space. This includes the primary class size cap revisions and all new classroom construction as it opens for student use, but excludes portables and portapaks.
- **Portables** identify the portable classrooms on a school site for the 2009-2010 school year. They are rated at 23 student spaces for elementary and 21 student spaces for secondary.
- **Portapaks** represent non-permanent classrooms attached/linked to a school building.
- **Total Cap** is the total of the school’s classrooms including portables and portapaks, using the OTG.
- **ENROLMENT PATTERNS** provides a five year historical summary of projected enrolments based upon the previous year’s enrolment numbers anticipated for September 2010 (left hand column). Exact enrolments for previous school years are shown in the right hand column.
- **% OTG CAP** identifies the percentage of student spaces in relation to its on the ground capacity.
- **% TOT CAP** identifies the percentage of student spaces used in relation to the total school capacity when including the school’s OTG, its portables, and its portapaks.
- **FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS** identifies future new housing growth. It is based on anticipated growth and approved permits issued. This is reviewed annually for adjustment. These projections show predicted development to 2025 in five year segments. These projections have been revised to reflect current approved new development plans.
- **NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS** project total longer term school enrolments that include both the enrolment projections and the Future Housing Development projections. Projections are devised from the Capital projections used in developing reports for the Ministry of Education.
- **% OTG Cap** shows the percentage of student spaces in relation to the total school capacity when including the school, its portables, and its portapaks.

Appendix A: Belle River Family of Schools

Capacity FTE	Belle River PS	Centennial	Lakeshore Discovery	Total Elementary	BELLE RIVER DHS
STUDENT SPACE					
AS OF SEPTEMBER 2010					
OTG Cap	478	334	713	1525	1143
Portables			391	391	21
PortaPak					
Total Cap	478	334	1104	1096	1164
ENROLMENT PATTERNS					
Enrolment FTE	Belle River PS	Centennial	Lakeshore Discovery	Total Elementary	BELLE RIVER DHS
2005	609	265		874	1127.13
Proj 2006	357.5	249.5	702.5	1309.5	1140
2006	375	256	768	1399	1163.5
Proj 2007	338.5	234	843	1415.5	1093.44
2007	353.5	229	867.5	1450	1083.39
Proj 2008	328	218	921	1467	1094
2008	356	231.5	931	1518.5	1101
Proj 2009	347	223	1033	1602	1060
2009	368	224	1020	1612	1040
Proj 2010	411	205	1036	1652	1104
% OTG Cap	86.0%	61.2%	145.3%	108.3%	96.6%
% Tot Cap	86.0%	61.2%	93.8%	150.7%	94.8%
FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS - PUPIL YIELD					
2011-15	33	3	63	99	61
2016-20	59	6	130	195	119
2021-25	74	9	196	279	170
NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS					
2015	426	199	1079	1704	651
% OTG Cap	89.1%	59.6%	151.3%	111.7%	57.0%
2020	454	202	1115	1771	751
% OTG Cap	95.0%	60.5%	156.4%	116.1%	65.7%
2025	474	206	1187	1867	799
% OTG Cap	99.2%	61.7%	166.5%	122.4%	69.9%

note: Belle River PS is an ELP site for Sep 2010
 Total elementary OTG figures include those for the Tecumseh family which will be reassigned when that school opens

Appendix B: Essex Family of Schools

Capacity FTE	Colchester North	Gosfield North	Maidstone	Essex Public	Total Elementary	Essex DHS
STUDENT SPACE						
AS OF SEPTEMBER 2010						
OTG Cap	256	371	158	591	1376	1089
Portables			23		23	
PortaPak		207			207	
Total Cap	256	578	181	591	1606	1089
ENROLMENT PATTERNS						
Enrolment FTE	Colchester North	Gosfield North	Maidstone	Essex Public	Total Elementary	Essex DHS
2005	272.5	556.5	168		997	965.92
Proj 2006	261	540.5	160.5		962	966
2006	256.5	546.5	160		963	928
Proj 2007	227	511	157		895	861.7
2007	239	510.5	155.5		905	911.88
Proj 2008	228.5	466.5	153.5	443.5	1292	914
2008	233	467	144.5	459.5	1304	905
Proj 2009	211.0	441	147	455	1254	871
2009	211.0	454	126	464	1255	879
Proj 2010	215.0	425	111	443	1194	891
% OTG Cap	84.0%	114.6%	70.3%	75.0%	86.8%	81.8%
% Tot Cap	84.0%	73.5%	61.3%	75.0%	74.3%	81.8%
FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS - Pupil Yield						
2011-15	8	7		27	42	38
2016-20	13	10		61	84	90
2021-25	15	10		96	121	143
NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS						
2015	204	421		547	1172	645
% OTG Cap	79.7%	113.5%		92.6%	85.2%	59.2%
2020	207	442		593	1242	638
% OTG Cap	80.9%	119.1%		100.3%	90.3%	58.6%
2025	208	460		643	1311	701
% OTG Cap	81.3%	124.0%		108.8%	95.3%	64.4%

note: Colchester North PS is an ELP site for Sep 2010
Maidstone School will close effective June 30, 2011

Appendix C: Forster Family of Schools

Capacity FTE	Taylor	Brock	Benson	Marlborough	Dougall	Total Elementary	Forster
STUDENT SPACE							
AS OF SEPTEMBER 2010							
OTG Cap	323	380	585.5	652	394	2334.5	924
Portables							
PortaPak							
Total Cap	323	380	585.5	652	394	2334.5	924
ENROLMENT PATTERNS							
Enrolment FTE	Taylor	Brock	Benson	Marlborough	Dougall	Total Elementary	Forster
2005	283.5	333.5	380.5	400.5	378	1776	571.25
Proj 2006	309	313	387	398.5	371	1778.5	516
2006	295.5	279.5	373.5	352	385.5	1686	524
Proj 2007	299.5	265	366	359	384	1673.5	511.75
2007	294.5	250	340	360	370.5	1615	520.5
Proj 2008	294.5	228	329.5	338	371.5	1561.5	564
2008	308.5	221	305	361.5	376.5	1572.5	486
Proj 2009	287	240	320	331	373	1551	462
2009	274	235	306	328	393	1534	482
Proj 2010	282	243	324	353	363	1565	488
% OTG Cap	87.3%	63.9%	55.3%	54.1%	92.1%	67.0%	52.8%
% Tot Cap	87.3%	63.9%	55.3%	54.1%	92.1%	67.0%	52.8%
FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS - PUPIL YIELD							
2011-15	0	0	0	5	0	5	4
2016-20	0	0	0	10	0	10	7
2021-25	0	0	0	14	0	14	11
NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS							
2015	246	229	298	331	390	1494	483
% OTG Cap	76.2%	60.3%	50.9%	50.8%	99.0%	64.0%	52.3%
2020	247	225	291	337	378	1478	402
% OTG Cap	76.5%	59.2%	49.7%	51.7%	95.9%	63.3%	43.5%
2025	247	228	288	341	378	1482	400
% OTG Cap	76.5%	60.0%	49.2%	52.3%	95.9%	63.5%	43.3%

note: Taylor and Marlborough PS are ELP sites for Sep 2010

Appendix D: General Amherst Family of Schools

Capacity FTE	Amherstburg	Anderdon	Malden	Total Elementary	General Amherst
STUDENT SPACE					
AS OF SEPTEMBER 2010					
OTG Cap	461	430	259	1150	1092
Portables					
PortaPak					
Total Cap	461	430	259	1150	1092
ENROLMENT PATTERNS					
Enrolment FTE	Amherstburg	Anderdon	Malden	Total Elementary	General Amherst
2005	501	458.5	296	1255.5	800.25
Proj 2006	492.5	452	296	1240.5	808
2006	504.5	467.5	289	1261	815
Proj 2007	481.5	460	277.5	1219	832
2007	470.5	457.5	275.5	1203.5	852.4
Proj 2008	451.5	449	273.5	1174	849
2008	459	451.5	264.5	1175	843
Proj 2009	438	442	252	1132	864.0
2009	441.5	448	252	1141	895.0
Proj 2010	454	449	244	1147	872.0
% OTG Cap	98.5%	104.3%	94.2%	99.7%	79.9%
% Tot Cap	98.5%	104.3%	94.2%	99.7%	79.9%
FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS - PUPIL YIELD					
2011-15	11	17	10	38	26
2016-20	17	38	28	83	57
2021-25	22	54	49	125	87
NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS					
2015	409	511	260	1180	771
% OTG Cap	88.7%	118.8%	100.4%	102.6%	70.6%
2020	408	526	268	1202	731
% OTG Cap	88.5%	122.3%	103.5%	104.5%	66.9%
2025	411	545	288	1244	765
% OTG Cap	89.2%	126.7%	111.2%	108.2%	70.1%

note: Amherstburg PS is an ELP site for Sep 2010

Appendix E: Harrow Family of Schools

Capacity FTE	Harrow Junior	Harrow Senior	Total Elementary	Harrow DHS
STUDENT SPACE				
AS OF SEPTEMBER 2010				
OTG Cap	242	524	766	429
Portables				
PortaPak				
Total Cap	242	524	766	429
ENROLMENT PATTERNS				
Enrolment FTE	Harrow Junior	Harrow Senior	Total Elementary	Harrow DHS
2005	202.5	492	694.5	345
Proj 2006	192.5	469	661.5	343
2006	191.5	450	641.5	330
Proj 2007	169.5	426	595.5	312.55
2007	169.5	442	611.5	303
Proj 2008	154	416.5	570.5	328
2008	152.5	432	584.5	323
Proj 2009	155	408	563	323
2009	154	409	563	312
Proj 2010	149	390	539	314
% OTG Cap	61.6%	74.4%	70.4%	73.2%
% Tot Cap	61.6%	74.4%	70.4%	73.2%
FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS - Pupil Yield				
2011-15	3	5	8	7
2016-20	7	11	18	16
2021-25	11	15	26	23
NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS				
2015	209	325	534	288
% OTG Cap	86.4%	62.0%	69.7%	67.1%
2020	213	333	546	234
% OTG Cap	88.0%	63.5%	71.3%	54.5%
2025	216	339	555	274
% OTG Cap	89.3%	64.7%	72.5%	63.9%

Note: Harrow Junior: Grade JK-2 Harrow Senior: Grades 3-8

Appendix F: Herman Family of Schools

Capacity FTE	Coronation	Maxwell	McCallum	Roseville	Davis	McGregor	Total Elementary	Herman
STUDENT SPACE								
AS OF SEPTEMBER 2010								
OTG Cap	334	302	348	372	414	630	2400	1374
Portables		46	69	92			207	
PortaPak								
Total Cap	334	348	417	464	414	630	2607	1374
ENROLMENT PATTERNS								
Enrolment FTE	Coronation	Maxwell	McCallum	Roseville	Davis	McGregor	Total Elementary	Herman
2005	290	372.5	344	282.5	429	486.5	2204.5	882.52
Proj 2006	274	361.5	399.5	305	421	468	2229	902
2006	252	344	373	291.5	419	452	2131.5	873
Proj 2007	257	353.5	373.5	299.5	407.5	446	2137	814.44
2007	246	320.5	375	325	388.5	423.5	2078.5	862.08
Proj 2008	240	323	454	338	370	420	2145	840
2008	231.5	326	418.5	289	381.5	413.5	2060	876
Proj 2009	222	328.5	492	274	345	396	2057.0	875
2009	210	320.5	474	269	369	402	2042.0	853
Proj 2010	211	314.0	563	264	381	384	2116.5	877
% OTG Cap	63.2%	104.0%	161.8%	70.8%	92.0%	61.0%	88.2%	63.8%
% Tot Cap	63.2%	90.2%	135.0%	56.8%	92.0%	61.0%	81.2%	63.8%
FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS - Pupil Yield								
2011-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021-25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS								
2015	207	340	714	255	366	381	2263	760
% OTG Cap	62.0%	112.6%	205.2%	68.5%	88.4%	60.5%	94.3%	55.3%
2020	211	345	963	253	364	371	2507	851
% OTG Cap	63.2%	114.2%	276.7%	68.0%	87.9%	58.9%	104.5%	61.9%
2025	211	346	964	255	367	369	2512	933
% OTG Cap	63.2%	114.6%	277.0%	68.5%	88.6%	58.6%	104.7%	67.9%

note: Davis PS is an ELP site for Sep 2010

Appendix G: Kennedy Family of Schools

Capacity FTE	McWilliam	Campbell	Queen Victoria	Total Elementary	Kennedy
STUDENT SPACE					
AS OF SEPTEMBER 2010					
OTG Cap	325	483	593	1401	825
Portables	92			92	
PortaPak					
Total Cap	417	483	593	1493	825
ENROLMENT PATTERNS					
Enrolment FTE	McWilliam	Campbell	Queen Victoria	Total Elementary	Kennedy
2005	424.5	491	530.5	1446	893.62
Proj 2006	426	461	497.5	1384.5	897
2006	422	458	481.5	1361.5	865
Proj 2007	409.5	421.5	479	1310	816.66
2007	403	394.5	454.5	1252	845.21
Proj 2008	391.5	364.5	453.5	1209.5	796
2008	390.5	352	423.5	1166	846
Proj 2009	386.0	321	391	1098	860
2009	358.0	308	405	1071	870
Proj 2010	361.0	321	394	1076	832
% OTG Cap	111.1%	66.4%	66.4%	76.8%	100.8%
% Tot Cap	86.6%	66.4%	66.4%	72.0%	100.8%
FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS - Pupil Yield					
2011-15	0	0	0	0	0
2016-20	0	0	0	0	0
2021-25	0	0	0	0	0
NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS					
2015	342	282	398	1022	610
% OTG Cap	105.2%	58.4%	67.1%	72.9%	73.9%
2020	341	287	395	1023	539
% OTG Cap	104.9%	59.4%	66.6%	73.0%	65.3%
2025	340	290	394	1024	500
% OTG Cap	104.6%	60.0%	66.4%	73.1%	60.6%

note: Campbell PS is an ELP site for Sep 2010

Appendix H: Kingsville Family of Schools

Capacity FTE	Ruthven	Jack Miner	Kingsville	Pelee Island	Total Elementary	Kingsville DHS
STUDENT SPACE						
AS OF SEPTEMBER 2010						
OTG Cap	288	567	607	69	1531	840
Portables			69		69	
PortaPak						
Total Cap	288	567	676	69	1600	840
ENROLMENT PATTERNS						
Enrolment FTE	Ruthven	Jack Miner	Kingsville	Pelee Island	Total Elementary	Kingsville DHS
2005	258	354	579	17.5	1208.5	624.89
Proj 2006	260	358	583.5	16	1217.5	609
2006	253.5	341.5	557	14	1166	576
Proj 2007	231	321	564	12.5	1128.5	591.79
2007	227.5	325	549.5	13	1115	629.99
Proj 2008	214	300.5	566.5	9.5	1090.5	594
2008	236.5	319.5	560	8.5	1124.5	568
Proj 2009	221	322	565	8	1116	598.0
2009	232	331	304	8	874	583.0
Proj 2010	210	312	518	7	1046	630.0
% OTG Cap	72.7%	54.9%	85.3%	9.4%	68.3%	75.0%
% Tot Cap	72.7%	54.9%	76.6%	9.4%	65.3%	75.0%
FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS - PUPIL YIELD						
2011-15	12	27	8	0	47	39
2016-20	28	52	12	0	92	77
2021-25	42	73	12	0	127	106
NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS						
2015	219	361	568	10	1158	579
% OTG Cap	76.0%	63.7%	93.6%	14.5%	75.6%	68.9%
2020	231	388	569	11	1199	590
% OTG Cap	80.2%	68.4%	93.7%	15.9%	78.3%	70.2%
2025	247	412	568	11	1238	615
% OTG Cap	85.8%	72.7%	93.6%	15.9%	80.9%	73.2%

Appendix I: Leamington Family of Schools

Capacity FTE	Gore Hill	MD Bennie	East Mersea	Mill Street	Mount Carmel/ Blythes	Queen Elizabeth	Total Elementary	Leamington DSS
STUDENT SPACE								
AS OF SEPTEMBER 2010								
OTG Cap	326	285	184	285	328	492	1900	1125
Portables		23	46			115	184	
PortaPak				230			230	
Total Cap	326	308	230	515	328	607	2314	1125
ENROLMENT PATTERNS								
Enrolment FTE	Gore Hill	MD Bennie	East Mersea	Mill Street	Mount Carmel/ Blythes	Queen Elizabeth	Total Elementary	Leamington DSS
2005	281.5	341.5	198	369	275.5	489	1954.5	894.67
Proj 2006	282.5	339	214.5	365.5	274	511.5	1987	921
2006	279.5	336	232.5	359	281.5	499.5	1988	901
Prjo 2007	282.5	312	222.5	357.5	277	505.5	1957	831
2007	263	325.5	218	355.5	270	454.5	1886.5	940.06
Proj 2008	229	313	210.5	345	278.5	486	1862	954
2008	233.5	297.5	205	340.5	274	469	1819.5	981
Proj 2009	242	294	201	308	263	475	1783	850
2009	225	293	203	318	261	478	1776	986
Proj 2010	236	294	192	319	257	489	1786	861
% OTG Cap	72.4%	103.0%	104.3%	111.8%	78.4%	99.4%	94.0%	76.5%
% Tot Cap	72.4%	95.3%	83.5%	61.8%	78.4%	80.6%	77.2%	76.5%
FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS - Pupil Yield								
2011-15	21	0	0	0	0	12	33	32
2016-20	47	0	0	0	10	12	69	66
2021-25	71	0	0	0	19	12	102	99
NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS								
2015	207	274	221	275	237	467	1681	963
% OTG Cap	63.5%	96.1%	120.1%	96.5%	72.3%	94.9%	88.5%	85.6%
2020	229	270	222	266	240	445	1672	848
% OTG Cap	70.2%	94.7%	120.7%	93.3%	73.2%	90.4%	88.0%	75.4%
2025	253	279	221	263	255	438	1709	853
% OTG Cap	77.6%	97.9%	120.1%	92.3%	77.7%	89.0%	89.9%	75.8%

note: Gore Hill and Mill Street schools are ELP sites for Sep 2010

Appendix J: Massey Family of Schools

Capacity FTE	Central	Glenwood	Northwood	Oakwood	Southwood	Roseland	Talbot Trail	Total Elementary	Massey
STUDENT SPACE									
AS OF SEPTEMBER 2010									
OTG Cap	387	371	734	236	381	506	716	3331	1644
Portables		46					115	161	
PortaPak									
Total Cap	387	417	734	236	381	506	831	3492	1644
ENROLMENT PATTERNS									
Enrolment FTE	Central	Glenwood	Northwood	Oakwood	Southwood	Roseland	Talbot Trail	Total Elementary	Massey
2005	479	331	607.5	281.5	395.5	590.5		2685	1356.94
Proj 2006	323.5	291	662	200	409	532.5	650	3068	1373
2006	326.5	294	655.5	196	414.5	543.5	683	3113	1416
Proj 2007	306	295.5	667	185.5	413.5	528	729	3124.5	1394
2007	314	279.5	663	187	386.5	526.5	742.5	3099	1419
Proj 2008	313	251.5	664	182	373.5	496	777	3057	1429
2008	314.5	267.5	641.5	176.5	370.5	469.5	798.5	3038.5	1447
Proj 2009	296	304	629	168	347	437	832	3011	1515
2009	299	257	662	170	357	451	826	3021	1516
Proj 2010	284	375	676	162	348	437	808	3088	1605
% OTG Cap	73.3%	100.9%	92.0%	68.6%	91.3%	86.3%	112.8%	92.7%	97.6%
% Tot Cap	73.3%	89.8%	92.0%	68.6%	91.3%	86.3%	97.2%	88.4%	97.6%
FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS - Pupil Yield									
2011-15	2	0	46	5	3	16	36	108	80
2016-20	2	0	93	10	3	34	36	178	133
2021-25	2	0	142	14	3	34	36	231	172
NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS									
2015	213	153	670	149	335	430	898	2848	1506
% OTG Cap	55.0%	41.2%	91.3%	63.1%	87.9%	85.0%	125.4%	85.5%	91.6%
2020	213	120	727	145	329	451	886	2871	1390
% OTG Cap	55.0%	32.3%	99.0%	61.4%	86.4%	89.1%	123.7%	86.2%	84.5%
2025	212	119	783	149	329	450	878	2920	1303
% OTG Cap	54.8%	32.1%	106.7%	63.1%	86.4%	88.9%	122.6%	87.7%	79.3%

Appendix K: Riverside Family of Schools

Capacity FTE	Eastwood	Forest Glade and Primary Learning Centre	Hetherington	Parkview	Princess Elizabeth	Dr. Suzuki School	Total Elementary	Riverside
STUDENT SPACE								
AS OF SEPTEMBER 2010								
OTG Cap	380	651	357	291	305	509	1984	1395
Portables			46				46	
PortaPak								
Total Cap	380	651	403	291	305	509	2030	1395
ENROLMENT PATTERNS								
Enrolment FTE	Eastwood	Forest Glade and Primary Learning Centre	Hetherington	Parkview	Princess Elizabeth	Dr. Suzuki School	Total Elementary	Riverside
2005	416	552	436	262	314.5		1980.5	1021
Proj 2006	397	537	424	250	292		1900	1063
2006	367	550	426	252.5	282		1877.5	1088
Proj 2007	353.5	604.5	417	242	279.5		1896.5	1076
2007	349.5	577.5	400.5	260.5	275.5		1863.5	1095.52
Proj 2008	335	571.5	371	239.5	254.5		1771.5	1047
2008	336.5	552	362	228.5	235		1714	1031
Proj 2009	312	524.0	335	231	215		1617	1061
2009	339	529.5	337	239	214		1658	1080
Proj 2010	371	525.5	314	236	204	444	2094	1068
% OTF Cap	97.6%	80.7%	88.0%	81.1%	66.7%	87.2%	105.5%	76.6%
% Tot Cap	97.6%	80.7%	77.9%	81.1%	66.7%	87.2%	103.2%	76.6%
FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS - Pupil Yield								
2011-15	0	106	6	22	0	0	134	100
2016-20	0	212	6	22	0	0	240	179
2021-25	0	212	6	22	0	0	240	179
2015	306	654	282	294	196	469	2201	927
% OTG Cap	80.5%	100.5%	79.0%	101.0%	64.3%	92.1%	110.9%	66.5%
2020	308	728	276	298	202	467	2279	847
% OTG Cap	81.1%	111.8%	77.3%	102.4%	66.2%	91.7%	114.9%	60.7%
2025	309	707	271	298	203	468	2256	858
% OTG Cap	81.3%	108.6%	75.9%	102.4%	66.6%	91.9%	113.7%	61.5%

note: Princess Anne and Concord Schools close effective June 30, 2010
 Dr. David Suzuki School opens September 1, 2010 with student populations from Princess Anne and Concord Schools
 Eastwood is an ELP site for 2010

Appendix L: Sandwich Family of Schools

Capacity FTE	LaSalle	Prince Andrew	Sandwich West	Bellewood	Total Elementary	Sandwich SS
STUDENT SPACE						
AS OF SEPTEMBER 2010						
OTG Cap	565	221	579	609	1365	927
Portables	69			115	184	42
PortaPak		230			230	
Total Cap	634	451	579	724	1779	969
ENROLMENT PATTERNS						
Enrolment FTE	LaSalle	Prince Andrew	Sandwich West	Bellewood	Total Elementary	Sandwich SS
2005	658	384.5	604	438.5	1646.5	965
Proj 2006	650	387.5	587.5	502	1625	1005
2006	668.5	407	600.5	489.5	1676	1029
Proj 2007	638	391.5	582	607	1611.5	1012
2007	621	391.5	603.5	585	1616	1023.63
Proj 2008	620	380.5	568.5	687.5	1569	1030
2008	633.5	374	575.5	681	1583	1036
Proj 2009	611	359	556	684	1526	1055
2009	607.5	381	554	688	1542	1067
Proj 2010	613	347	528	741	2228	1019
% OTG Cap	108.5%	156.8%	91.1%	121.7%	163.2%	109.9%
% Tot Cap	96.7%	76.8%	91.1%	102.3%	125.2%	105.2%
FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS - Pupil Yield						
2011-15	12	36	12	0	60	45
2016-20	26	79	26	0	131	100
2021-25	38	122	55	0	215	164
NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS						
2015	572	378	576	1333	2859	1371
% OTG Cap	101.2%	171.0%	99.5%	101.2%	209.5%	147.9%
2020	523.5	412	592	1347	2874.5	1461
% OTG Cap	92.7%	186.4%	102.2%	92.7%	210.6%	157.6%
2025	520	458	519	1347	2844	1538
% OTG Cap	92.0%	207.2%	89.6%	92.0%	208.4%	165.9%

note: Recommendation of June 2010 Director's Accommodation Report that Bellewood School becomes part of the Sandwich Family of Schools

Appendix M: Tecumseh Family of Schools

Capacity FTE	DM Eagle	A V Graham	Victoria	Tecumseh Elem	Total Elementary	Tecumseh Sec
STUDENT SPACE						
AS OF SEPTEMBER 2010						
OTG Cap	233	528	366	820	1947	500
Portables	69				69	
PortaPak						
Total Cap	302	528	366	820	2016	500
ENROLMENT PATTERNS						
Enrolment FTE	DM Eagle*	A V Graham	Victoria*	Tecumseh Elem	Total Elementary	Tecumseh Sec
2005	311.5	609	314.5			
Proj 2006	300	612.5	273.5			
2006	297	610	283.5			
Proj 2007	292.5	594	262			
2007	291.5	567	259.5			
Proj 2008	263.5	567	241.5			
2008	281.5	549	247			
Proj 2009	257	522	248			
2009	263	514	247			
Proj 2010	292	486	224		1001	
% OTG Cap	125.1%	92.0%	61.2%		51.4%	
% Tot Cap	96.5%	92.0%	61.2%		49.7%	
FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS - PUPIL YIELD						
2011-15	10	0	0	65	75	66
2016-20	10	0	0	275	285	249
2021-25	10	0	0	565	575	503
NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS						
2015	296	299	208	716	1519	658
% OTG Cap	127.0%	56.6%	56.8%	87.3%	78.0%	131.6%
2020	298	291	211	925	1725	853
% OTG Cap	127.9%	55.1%	57.7%	112.8%	88.6%	170.6%
2025	299	297	211	1245	2052	1125
% OTG Cap	128.3%	56.3%	57.7%	151.8%	105.4%	225.0%

note: new Family of schools created
D.M. Eagle: Grades JK-6 A.V. Graham: Grades 4-8 and
Victoria: Grades JK-3
Tecumseh elementary and secondary panel will
open September 1, 2011

Appendix N: Walkerville Family of Schools

Capacity FTE	Beaton	King Edward	Begley	Prince Edward	Total Elementary	Walkerville
STUDENT SPACE						
AS OF SEPTEMBER 2010						
OTG Cap	355	449	568	594	1966	837
Portables						
PortaPak						
Total Cap	355	449	568	594	1966	837
ENROLMENT PATTERNS						
Enrolment FTE	Beaton	King Edward	Begley	Prince Edward	Total Elementary	Walkerville
2005	395.5	371	420	567.5	1754	781.75
Proj 2006	390.5		424.5	575.5	1390.5	848
2006	394	346.5	407	497.5	1645	846
Proj 2007	389.5	376.5	423	458.5	1647.5	828
2007	385	355.5	436.5	440.5	1617.5	862.99
Proj 2008	368.5	356	433	410	1567.5	969
2008	369	357	395.5	396.5	1518	933
Proj 2009	354	358	431.5	375	1518	962
2009	349	355	414.5	388	1506	943
Proj 2010	324	367	430.0	398	1519	889
% OTG Cap	91.3%	81.6%	75.7%	67.0%	77.2%	106.2%
% Tot Cap	91.3%	81.6%	75.7%	67.0%	77.2%	106.2%
FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS - Pupil Yield						
2011-15	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016-20	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021-25	0	0	0	0	0	0
NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS						
2015	330	350	512	364	1556	789
% OTG Cap	93.0%	78.0%	90.1%	61.3%	79.1%	94.3%
2020	329	347	522	355	1553	750
% OTG Cap	92.7%	77.3%	91.9%	59.8%	79.0%	89.6%
2025	329	347	522	350	1548	747
% OTG Cap	92.7%	77.3%	91.9%	58.9%	78.7%	89.2%

note: Prince Edward PS is an ELP sites for Sep 2010

Appendix O: The Vocational Schools

Capacity FTE	Century	Western	Total Vocational
STUDENT SPACE			
AS OF SEPTEMBER 2010			
OTG Cap	801	549	1350
Portables		84	84
PortaPak			
Total Cap	801	633	1434
ENROLMENT PATTERNS			
Enrolment FTE	Century	Western	Total Vocational
2005	531.03	595	1126.03
Proj 2006	524	635	1159
2006	502.5	586	1088.5
Proj 2007	468.89	562	1030.89
2007	495.52	582	1077.52
Proj 2008	514	501	1015
2008	504	539	1043
Proj 2009	505	510	1015
2009	454	484	938
Proj 2010	446	441	887
% OTG Cap	55.7%	80.3%	65.7%
% Tot Cap	55.7%	69.7%	61.9%
FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS - Pupil Yield			
2011-15	0	0	0
2016-20	0	0	0
2021-25	0	0	0
NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS			
2015	477.5	355.5	833
% OTG Cap	59.6%	64.8%	61.7%
2020	449	363	812
% OTG Cap	56.1%	66.1%	60.1%
2025	479.5	388.5	868
% OTG Cap	59.9%	70.8%	64.3%